

run \$3 to \$8 the suit. Come in and see
we can please you.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The Tussock moth is troubling Montreal.

The prospects for a large harvest in Manitoba are excellent.

The first 45 miles of the Teelin trail road have been completed.

A rich discovery of oxide at Lake Winnipegosis has been made.

The receipts of the Winnipeg exhibition amounted to about \$50,000.

Ottawa's population is estimated by the city's directors at 67,000.

The calcium carbide from sawdust is an interesting Ottawa lumberman.

Mr. R. J. Graham of Belleville will start an evaporating factory at Stratford.

Seven of Toronto's leading hotels have been deprived of their liquor licenses.

A new set of instruments has been ordered for the band of the Dufferin Rifles.

The Montreal customs receipts will total \$1,000,000 this month, breaking all records.

A number of Yukon miners have arrived at Victoria, bringing over \$300,000 with them.

A new system of fire protection is being installed in the Dominion Parliament buildings.

While bathing at Macleod, Constable Sanderson, of the North-west Mounted Police, was drowned.

The monument erected in Lake St. George, Ontario, in honor of the late Sir George Cartier, at St. Antoine de Richelieu, will be unveiled on Labor Day.

The Robertson Yukon party, from Edmonton, thought to have been lost on the trail, has reached Dawson City.

Mr. Angus C. Stewart, Principal of Talbot Street School, London, died on Saturday from hemorrhage of the stomach.

Mr. Wm. Saunders of the Experimental Farms reports the crops in the Maritime Provinces as very promising.

A number of Indian relics have been added to the collection of Indian curios at the Geological Survey at Ottawa.

Lieut. Sutton of Winnipeg, for some years connected with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been transferred to Toronto.

London City Council has granted a five-years franchise to the People's Telephone Company, which will grant reduced rates.

Montreal police have a man they believe to be Frank Holmes, wanted in New York for the theft of \$13,000 worth of diamonds.

Two brothers, John and Henry Chambers, were upset in their sailboat on Lake St. Lawrence, on Sunday, and both were killed.

London Aldermen are visiting the hospitals in Buffalo, New York, and American cities to gain information regarding equipment.

An Indian search party will be organized to search for the remains of Sir Arthur Currie, recently lost in the British Columbia mountains.

Private advices from the Klondike say that the gold yield from the spring clean-up in the Yukon will exceed twenty millions of dollars.

The reports received recently by the Director of Experimental Farms from the Northwest and British Columbia are most encouraging.

Judge McGuire, writing from Dawson City, says there may be a greater scarcity of provisions this coming winter than there was last year.

Mr. Cesar Letourneau, of Grand Mere, whose daughter was drowned on the Bourgeois, has entered suit against the owners of that vessel for \$40,000.

B. A. and C. C. Church, brothers, and well-known ranchers were drowned north of Edmonton a few days ago in attempting to ferry a boat.

Officials of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company deny a rumor that the road has been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

About twenty school teachers are receiving drill instructions at St. Catharines barracks, Toronto, to qualify as instructors of cadet corps in high schools.

The shipment of lumber to the United States from the Ottawa district is not so heavy as last year, but the business across the Atlantic is somewhat better.

At a meeting of the Ottawa City Council on Monday night a resolution was passed to take a plebiscite in January next as to the running of street cars on Sundays.

Claire Hitchon, of Belleville, Ont., a girl twelve years old, has won the Governor-General's prize for children under thirteen years of age in the public schools in Ontario.

The Department of Agriculture has advised agriculturists that they should prepare space for the shipment of apples and other fruit under proper conditions before the present season opens.

The Kingston hackmen have declared war against the electric street railway, and have decided to meet the Hackmen's Union at the front of the city at 10 cents per head. General Manager Gifford will advertise this arrangement on the boats.

On Sunday afternoon at St. John, N. B., an electric car ran away, and, jumping the track at the corner of Main and Mill streets, struck the sidewalk into Harding's liquor saloon, embedding itself two-thirds of its length in the building, the front of which it badly wrecked. One passenger, who jumped, was the only one injured. His leg was broken and had to be amputated.

The Dominion Cotton Company, in applying to the Kingston Council for a bonus of \$25,000, promise to employ 250 hands, at an annual wage of \$80,000; to spend \$100,000 on new plant; and to run every working day in the year except fifteen days. The terms were accepted by the Council, who made a stipulation for indemnification in case of a breach of the agreement to which the company objects.

THEY TELL THEIR STORY.

WHAT THE BRAVE SPANISH OFFICERS SAY OF THE BATTLE.

Very Interesting Accounts of the Sea Fight off Santiago—What Cervera's Officers Say About It.

The British navy is to be increased by four battle ships, four cruisers and two destroyers.

Losses from the fire at Sunderland are placed at \$2,000,000. Half the business houses in the town were destroyed. The place had no fire brigade.

The British Government has commissioned Thomas Bruce, 6th Earl of Glasgow, to design the statue of Mr. Gladstone, to be erected in Westminster Abbey.

UNITED STATES.

United States Vice-President Hobart A. Taft, Attorney-General Griggs are at the Thousand Islands.

The Baptist Young People's Union, in convention at Buffalo, declared for the United States in 1899, and at Cincinnati in 1900.

The steamer Ronanco and the schooner Samson have arrived at Seattle from St. Michael's with returning miners, who bring nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

A list of fifty commercial organizations in the States, all declaring by resolution in favor of reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, has been forwarded to the Ottawa Government.

The Vermont Fish Commissioners have been informed that a small unknown parasite is killing the fish by the hundreds in streams about the Montpelier. The matter will be investigated at once.

William B. Henderson, president of the Florida Board of Health, has reported that the yellow fever at Tampa. He says there is not even a suspicious case either in the city or camps there.

At Ashley, Mich., great excitement exists over the striking of a vein of coal four and a half feet thick at a depth of 206 feet. The find was made by men who were working a well at the T. S. & M. works.

Fifty-five volunteers at Camp Alger on Tuesday partook of hash which had been cooked in a tin vessel which had become corroded. Fifty of the men, Saturday, although ill suffered from the effects of the poison.

Levi Z. Leiter, father of the wheat plunger, has now practically closed his contract with the United States, negotiating with the North-Western Life Insurance Company for the loan of \$3,000,000 on his real estate. The rate of interest is four per cent.

The harvesting of the wheat crop in Western New York is finished, and the farmers find their barns filled with grain. The yield of the wheat crop is in the fields. Such a wheat crop as the one that has just been gathered has not been grown in New York State in many years.

A naval reserve corps is to be established at Newfoundland.

An accident in a colliery near Morgenroth, Prussian Silesia, caused 24 deaths.

Ladies of the Russian court must not breathe smoke in the Czarina's presence.

A funeral service in memory of the victim of the tragedy was held in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris.

Eben Brewer, who had charge of all postal arrangements of the United States in Cuba, died near Santiago on Saturday of a heart ailment.

The Premier of Newfoundland, Sir James Winter, will be the representative from the island at the conference on the gold yield from the Klondike.

An inquiry into the charge that Austrian sailors seized one of the boats of La Bourgeois and drove off the others is still at issue.

Arrangements have been made with the Cuban Government that American experts shall survey the country, looking to the building of roads and bridges.

The German Minister at Seoul administered severe beating to the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs for the latter's refusal to grant certain mining privileges to German subjects in the district of Kiojoo.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety in Spain. The organizations of the adherents of the Carlist cause are numerous, and they have representatives in every town.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety in Spain. The organizations of the adherents of the Carlist cause are numerous, and they have representatives in every town.

Don Carlos, whose order will be sufficient to cause the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts, is still at issue.

A special despatch to London from Shanghai announces that an anti-foreign riot has broken out at Chang-Shu, in the Province of Kiangsi, sixty miles south of Nan-Chang, the capital of that province.

The mob attacked, and destroyed the premises of the China Inland Mission at Chang-Shu, in the Province of Kiangsi.

All the foreign missionaries escaped.

Chang-Shu, where is situated a station of the China Inland Mission, lies in a south-westerly direction from Shanghai. It is the center of the large mining fields in this portion of China.

Nine societies maintain their missions in this district. In a Presbyterian publication there is a list of more than seven hundred works in the native language. The Methodists have similar publications at Foochow and Kiating.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, who in 1870 began his life of work in China, was the founder, ten years later, of the China Inland Mission. As its name implies, its object is to extend its work to the interior of the empire. The work of the society is un denominational and is toward the central and western portions of the empire. The number of workers was 592 at the close of last year, and the number of converts was 1,775,000, and the number of workers was 592 at the close of last year, and the number of converts was 1,775,000.

Understanding the condition of affairs here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

THEY TELL THEIR STORY.

WHAT THE BRAVE SPANISH OFFICERS SAY OF THE BATTLE.

Very Interesting Accounts of the Sea Fight off Santiago—What Cervera's Officers Say About It.

The British navy is to be increased by four battle ships, four cruisers and two destroyers.

Losses from the fire at Sunderland are placed at \$2,000,000. Half the business houses in the town were destroyed. The place had no fire brigade.

The British Government has commissioned Thomas Bruce, 6th Earl of Glasgow, to design the statue of Mr. Gladstone, to be erected in Westminster Abbey.

UNITED STATES.

United States Vice-President Hobart A. Taft, Attorney-General Griggs are at the Thousand Islands.

The Baptist Young People's Union, in convention at Buffalo, declared for the United States in 1899, and at Cincinnati in 1900.

The steamer Ronanco and the schooner Samson have arrived at Seattle from St. Michael's with returning miners, who bring nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

A list of fifty commercial organizations in the States, all declaring by resolution in favor of reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, has been forwarded to the Ottawa Government.

The Vermont Fish Commissioners have been informed that a small unknown parasite is killing the fish by the hundreds in streams about the Montpelier. The matter will be investigated at once.

William B. Henderson, president of the Florida Board of Health, has reported that the yellow fever at Tampa. He says there is not even a suspicious case either in the city or camps there.

At Ashley, Mich., great excitement exists over the striking of a vein of coal four and a half feet thick at a depth of 206 feet. The find was made by men who were working a well at the T. S. & M. works.

Fifty-five volunteers at Camp Alger on Tuesday partook of hash which had been cooked in a tin vessel which had become corroded. Fifty of the men, Saturday, although ill suffered from the effects of the poison.

Levi Z. Leiter, father of the wheat plunger, has now practically closed his contract with the United States, negotiating with the North-Western Life Insurance Company for the loan of \$3,000,000 on his real estate. The rate of interest is four per cent.

The harvesting of the wheat crop in Western New York is finished, and the farmers find their barns filled with grain. The yield of the wheat crop is in the fields. Such a wheat crop as the one that has just been gathered has not been grown in New York State in many years.

A naval reserve corps is to be established at Newfoundland.

An accident in a colliery near Morgenroth, Prussian Silesia, caused 24 deaths.

Ladies of the Russian court must not breathe smoke in the Czarina's presence.

A funeral service in memory of the victim of the tragedy was held in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris.

Eben Brewer, who had charge of all postal arrangements of the United States in Cuba, died near Santiago on Saturday of a heart ailment.

The Premier of Newfoundland, Sir James Winter, will be the representative from the island at the conference on the gold yield from the Klondike.

An inquiry into the charge that Austrian sailors seized one of the boats of La Bourgeois and drove off the others is still at issue.

Arrangements have been made with the Cuban Government that American experts shall survey the country, looking to the building of roads and bridges.

The German Minister at Seoul administered severe beating to the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs for the latter's refusal to grant certain mining privileges to German subjects in the district of Kiojoo.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety in Spain. The organizations of the adherents of the Carlist cause are numerous, and they have representatives in every town.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety in Spain. The organizations of the adherents of the Carlist cause are numerous, and they have representatives in every town.

Don Carlos, whose order will be sufficient to cause the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts, is still at issue.

A special despatch to London from Shanghai announces that an anti-foreign riot has broken out at Chang-Shu, in the Province of Kiangsi, sixty miles south of Nan-Chang, the capital of that province.

The mob attacked, and destroyed the premises of the China Inland Mission at Chang-Shu, in the Province of Kiangsi.

All the foreign missionaries escaped.

Chang-Shu, where is situated a station of the China Inland Mission, lies in a south-westerly direction from Shanghai. It is the center of the large mining fields in this portion of China.

Nine societies maintain their missions in this district. In a Presbyterian publication there is a list of more than seven hundred works in the native language. The Methodists have similar publications at Foochow and Kiating.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, who in 1870 began his life of work in China, was the founder, ten years later, of the China Inland Mission. As its name implies, its object is to extend its work to the interior of the empire. The work of the society is un denominational and is toward the central and western portions of the empire. The number of workers was 592 at the close of last year, and the number of converts was 1,775,000, and the number of workers was 592 at the close of last year, and the number of converts was 1,775,000.

Understanding the condition of affairs here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

THEY TELL THEIR STORY.

WHAT THE BRAVE SPANISH OFFICERS SAY OF THE BATTLE.

Very Interesting Accounts of the Sea Fight off Santiago—What Cervera's Officers Say About It.

The British navy is to be increased by four battle ships, four cruisers and two destroyers.

Losses from the fire at Sunderland are placed at \$2,000,000. Half the business houses in the town were destroyed. The place had no fire brigade.

The British Government has commissioned Thomas Bruce, 6th Earl of Glasgow, to design the statue of Mr. Gladstone, to be erected in Westminster Abbey.

UNITED STATES.

United States Vice-President Hobart A. Taft, Attorney-General Griggs are at the Thousand Islands.

The Baptist Young People's Union, in convention at Buffalo, declared for the United States in 1899, and at Cincinnati in 1900.

The steamer Ronanco and the schooner Samson have arrived at Seattle from St. Michael's with returning miners, who bring nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

A list of fifty commercial organizations in the States, all declaring by resolution in favor of reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, has been forwarded to the Ottawa Government.

The Vermont Fish Commissioners have been informed that a small unknown parasite is killing the fish by the hundreds in streams about the Montpelier. The matter will be investigated at once.

William B. Henderson, president of the Florida Board of Health, has reported that the yellow fever at Tampa. He says there is not even a suspicious case either in the city or camps there.

At Ashley, Mich., great excitement exists over the striking of a vein of coal four and a half feet thick at a depth of 206 feet. The find was made by men who were working a well at the T. S. & M. works.

Fifty-five volunteers at Camp Alger on Tuesday partook of hash which had been cooked in a tin vessel which had become corroded. Fifty of the men, Saturday, although ill suffered from the effects of the poison.

Levi Z. Leiter, father of the wheat plunger, has now practically closed his contract with the United States, negotiating with the North-Western Life Insurance Company for the loan of \$3,000,000 on his real estate. The rate of interest is four per cent.

The harvesting of the wheat crop in Western New York is finished, and the farmers find their barns filled with grain. The yield of the wheat crop is in the fields. Such a wheat crop as the one that has just been gathered has not been grown in New York State in many years.

A naval reserve corps is to be established at Newfoundland.

An accident in a colliery near Morgenroth, Prussian Silesia, caused 24 deaths.

Ladies of the Russian court must not breathe smoke in the Czarina's presence.

A funeral service in memory of the victim of the tragedy was held in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris.

Eben Brewer, who had charge of all postal arrangements of the United States in Cuba, died near Santiago on Saturday of a heart ailment.

The Premier of Newfoundland, Sir James Winter, will be the representative from the island at the conference on the gold yield from the Klondike.

An inquiry into the charge that Austrian sailors seized one of the boats of La Bourgeois and drove off the others is still at issue.

Arrangements have been made with the Cuban Government that American experts shall survey the country, looking to the building of roads and bridges.

The German Minister at Seoul administered severe beating to the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs for the latter's refusal to grant certain mining privileges to German subjects in the district of Kiojoo.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety in Spain. The organizations of the adherents of the Carlist cause are numerous, and they have representatives in every town.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety in Spain. The organizations of the adherents of the Carlist cause are numerous, and they have representatives in every town.

Don Carlos, whose order will be sufficient to cause the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts, is still at issue.

A special despatch to London from Shanghai announces that an anti-foreign riot has broken out at Chang-Shu, in the Province of Kiangsi, sixty miles south of Nan-Chang, the capital of that province.

The mob attacked, and destroyed the premises of the China Inland Mission at Chang-Shu, in the Province of Kiangsi.

All the foreign missionaries escaped.

Chang-Shu, where is situated a station of the China Inland Mission, lies in a south-westerly direction from Shanghai. It is the center of the large mining fields in this portion of China.

Nine societies maintain their missions in this district. In a Presbyterian publication there is a list of more than seven hundred works in the native language. The Methodists have similar publications at Foochow and Kiating.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, who in 1870 began his life of work in China, was the founder, ten years later, of the China Inland Mission. As its name implies, its object is to extend its work to the interior of the empire. The work of the society is un denominational and is toward the central and western portions of the empire. The number of workers was 592 at the close of last year, and the number of converts was 1,775,000, and the number of workers was 592 at the close of last year, and the number of converts was 1,775,000.

Understanding the condition of affairs here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the enemy came out. I must bear witness to the courage of Admiral Cervera.

PATIENT AND BRAVE.

No man could witness the patience and fortitude displayed by these poor fellows here of his last visit our country, he found that our forces were sure to administer a crushing defeat in case the

The recent effort of a tramp to persuade a young man to shoot an officer charged with his arrest, recalls attention to the fact that the use of firearms, by many, is a sign of a more advanced civilization. The United States, a country, the revolver habit has been in vogue for many years. It is popular in some sections of the United States, but we do not have a general habit of carrying guns upon our social system, and if it did, it would be necessary to discourage its growth. Our legislators should not hesitate to provide it. Most of the those who carry pistols, and who shoot them off on occasions, are young men, and are provoked rather than intimidated by the sight of a "freshie" in uniform. Possibly the order of such persons would be dampened were it understood that such attempts were punishable, for instance, with 100 strokes from a cat-o-nine-tails. We do not mean to say that the dogging of a young man would be a revenge for an attempt upon murder, but they would have a restraining influence upon the class of youths, who go armed under

General Merritt arrived at Manila on July 25th; and the forces that sailed with him a few days later. It is said that the Spanish General seeing the hopelessness of resistance, has offered to surrender the city on about the same terms as the city of Santiago was surrendered. The principal difficulty seems to be as in the case of Cuba, not with the Spaniards but with the insurgent forces. On account of this it is said that Gen. Merritt has asked that the force under his command be increased from 20,000 to 50,000 men.

AGENTS.

"The Story of Mr. Gladstone's Life" is of the greatest man of the age, and embraces the history of the nineteenth century, the most wonderful century since time began. It has the solidity of fact and the fascination of fiction, and is told in eloquent simplicity. Better send for your outfit before you sleep and be first in the field. Capital unnecessary. High wages paid, for the book sells to everybody.

BRADLEY-GARRETSON COMPANY,
LIMITED, TORONTO.

ed by the simple precaution of hanging labels round their neck which tell their names and addresses.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

The News-Argus \$1.00 per

The News-Argus \$1.00 per

FASHION AND FABRIC.

Foulard silks and satins are in marked favor this summer.

The pretty duck costumes in white or colors, in plain or fancy effects, are in greater vogue than ever this year.

Basket checks are worn in some of the new autumn silks, which have a small brocade pattern scattered over the surface.

Many of the pretty silk, crepe de chine and veiling dresses are finished with three tiny frills of ribbon, finishing each other and gathered modestly full.

The new union silks are watered across the width in irregular stripes, and the lattice-work patterns seem to be one of the season's fancies for both plain and moire silk.

Large orders have been placed with manufacturers for lustrous white corded silks and heavy but soft finished cream and ivory white satins for evening toilet next season.

Velvet or satin ribbon in straight rows and about two inches wide is arranged on new French skirts and bodices to pass in and out through lines of narrow perpendicular tuckings set in clusters of three or five.

The newest evening cloths for traveling, yachting and excursions are wide diagonal crepe de chine, soft wool, roughly woven, in a single color, such as gray, blue or fawn, and notably in navy blue, or else in two shades of a color.

The majority of the summer bodices for general wear are made with fitted backs, very slightly puffed fronts, with severe drapery beyond a plain and of ribbon for the collar, almost covered with a pretty jabot arrangement of falling lace.

Some of the most beautiful goods in the elegant outfit for the summer are the French and India muslins, and the delicate sort of evening gown, as well as those for dressy afternoon wear, are made with trimmings of cream lace.—New York Post.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Five of the get of Kremlin have worked since about 1:25 at Terry Haute.

Dawnlight, 2:35, by Blue Dawn, dam Lady Horton, has been shipped to Europe.

St. Andre, 3:15, by St. Bell, is the only horse with a record in Charles Martin's stable.

Andy W., one of the fast horses of the season, is by Anderson Wilkes, dam by Dictator Wilkes.

Orlando, by Wilkes Boy, dam by Dictator, recently trotted an easy mile in 2:15, and repeated in 2:16.

James Dustin is not going to California, but has secured a driver's license and will be seen in the sulky this year.

Crit Davis, the well known trotting trainer, received \$4,000 as his share of the winnings of Man O'War in the Landon Derby.

James Johnson paid \$7,500 for the privileges at the Anaconda (Mo.) meeting, and Miss Finken gave \$10,000 for the privileges at Butte.

At Stratford, Ont., the pacer Wilkie Collins, by O. K. son of Brown Wilkes, was timed a quarter in 30 1/2 seconds and an eighth in 14 1/2 seconds.

The chestnut gelding Luck, by Lubby, 3:20, showed a mile in 2:15 at Lexington recently. This gelding has three crosses to the great brood mare Ned.

A 6-year-old chestnut mare by Kankakee, named Belle M., showed a most astonishing quarter at Lexington, May 1, June 22 in 30 1/2 seconds, which was the fastest ever trotted over the track.—Turf, Field and Farm.

At Stratford, Ont., the pacer Wilkie Collins, by O. K. son of Brown Wilkes, was timed a quarter in 30 1/2 seconds and an eighth in 14 1/2 seconds.

The chestnut gelding Luck, by Lubby, 3:20, showed a mile in 2:15 at Lexington recently. This gelding has three crosses to the great brood mare Ned.

A 6-year-old chestnut mare by Kankakee, named Belle M., showed a most astonishing quarter at Lexington, May 1, June 22 in 30 1/2 seconds, which was the fastest ever trotted over the track.—Turf, Field and Farm.

At Stratford, Ont., the pacer Wilkie Collins, by O. K. son of Brown Wilkes, was timed a quarter in 30 1/2 seconds and an eighth in 14 1/2 seconds.

The chestnut gelding Luck, by Lubby, 3:20, showed a mile in 2:15 at Lexington recently. This gelding has three crosses to the great brood mare Ned.

A 6-year-old chestnut mare by Kankakee, named Belle M., showed a most astonishing quarter at Lexington, May 1, June 22 in 30 1/2 seconds, which was the fastest ever trotted over the track.—Turf, Field and Farm.

At Stratford, Ont., the pacer Wilkie Collins, by O. K. son of Brown Wilkes, was timed a quarter in 30 1/2 seconds and an eighth in 14 1/2 seconds.

The chestnut gelding Luck, by Lubby, 3:20, showed a mile in 2:15 at Lexington recently. This gelding has three crosses to the great brood mare Ned.

A 6-year-old chestnut mare by Kankakee, named Belle M., showed a most astonishing quarter at Lexington, May 1, June 22 in 30 1/2 seconds, which was the fastest ever trotted over the track.—Turf, Field and Farm.

At Stratford, Ont., the pacer Wilkie Collins, by O. K. son of Brown Wilkes, was timed a quarter in 30 1/2 seconds and an eighth in 14 1/2 seconds.

The chestnut gelding Luck, by Lubby, 3:20, showed a mile in 2:15 at Lexington recently. This gelding has three crosses to the great brood mare Ned.

A 6-year-old chestnut mare by Kankakee, named Belle M., showed a most astonishing quarter at Lexington, May 1, June 22 in 30 1/2 seconds, which was the fastest ever trotted over the track.—Turf, Field and Farm.

At Stratford, Ont., the pacer Wilkie Collins, by O. K. son of Brown Wilkes, was timed a quarter in 30 1/2 seconds and an eighth in 14 1/2 seconds.

The chestnut gelding Luck, by Lubby, 3:20, showed a mile in 2:15 at Lexington recently. This gelding has three crosses to the great brood mare Ned.

A 6-year-old chestnut mare by Kankakee, named Belle M., showed a most astonishing quarter at Lexington, May 1, June 22 in 30 1/2 seconds, which was the fastest ever trotted over the track.—Turf, Field and Farm.

At Stratford, Ont., the pacer Wilkie Collins, by O. K. son of Brown Wilkes, was timed a quarter in 30 1/2 seconds and an eighth in 14 1/2 seconds.

The chestnut gelding Luck, by Lubby, 3:20, showed a mile in 2:15 at Lexington recently. This gelding has three crosses to the great brood mare Ned.

A 6-year-old chestnut mare by Kankakee, named Belle M., showed a most astonishing quarter at Lexington, May 1, June 22 in 30 1/2 seconds, which was the fastest ever trotted over the track.—Turf, Field and Farm.

At Stratford, Ont., the pacer Wilkie Collins, by O. K. son of Brown Wilkes, was timed a quarter in 30 1/2 seconds and an eighth in 14 1/2 seconds.

THE NEW WOMAN.

When the Lord sixty came And a rib stole from Adam, Giving Eden a dame, And the first man a madam, All beauty had birth, And the first that was human And gladdening to earth Came from the new woman.

New joy filled the land— And a new life began; Then the Lord said his hand And our ribs left unbound.

But now, with a man, And a new life, I am pined, From what funny bone Is this new woman fanned?

With physics and law Her science streams down, If not made from a jaw, It really would seem so.

Does the new woman, then, And her singular charms, Find nothing in men— Next to nothing in babies?

Alas and alack! Oh, those olden times! I'd see the old back And the new woman further.

See, sister, I kneel, Though I don't kneel to thee, Alas, alas, ease the wheel, Oh woman, back pedal!

—Harper's Bazar.

THE WRONG BRIDAL.

"Who is the pretty girl you just bowed to?" said Captain Biggs to his friend John Arminger.

"Well, she's a girl with whom my acquaintance began in rather a remarkable way. You remember the eldest Stackpole girl?"

"Freddy—the one who hunts—but I should never dream of calling her a girl. And what possible connection has she with your charming young friend?"

"A very close one, you shall soon hear if only you will keep quiet and give me my head. You have evidently not heard that, to the surprise and delight of her friends, Freddy Stackpole became engaged last spring to a fellow called Diggs."

"Since you have so freely furnished order, you see, I've known the Stackpoles all my life. We belong to the same county, hunt with the same pack of hounds. I sent Freddy a letter of congratulations and a hunting crop—I heard afterward that he got 25—and accepted an invite to the wedding, which was to take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday."

"But this is all beside the question," protested Captain Biggs.

"It is not—the main part, so to shut up. I received a card time and ordered the church. The church was crammed, and I was a good deal surprised, I must confess, for I had no notion the Stackpoles had so many friends."

"However, I had no time to speculate, for an energetic youth caught hold of me and breathlessly asked, 'Friend of bride or bridegroom?'"

"I answered, 'Here you are. Sit this side.' And he showed me into a back seat next to an old gentleman who sat by the door and whose legs were very heavily furnished over. He was a little chap with a white beard and red face and wore an old-fashioned blue frock coat and a pair of baggy laced gaiters."

"I looked about me, and I give you my solemn word of honor that among all the crowd I did not see a soul I knew. Can you believe it?"

"I happened to notice the old boy beside me. I caught him watching me furtively out of the corner of his eye. Our glances met, and he said, 'A friend of the bride, sir?'"

"Bless you, yes," I answered, "known her since I was in pinafores—"

"Oh, yes, yes, 'pinafores'—he repeated. And he seemed rather taken aback.

"Why, yes," I was thinking of adding that I was 10 or 15 years my senior, but most fortunately refrained.

"He stared very hard for some time and then said: 'I suppose you are acquainted with some of the people here? Can you tell me who some of them are—any celebrities, eh?'"

"You are aware, Biggs, of my fatal passion for a practical joke. Well, here was a temptation I was powerless to resist. I fell—and for positively the last time. So I answered:

"Oh, yes, I think I can point you out two or three well known characters."

"Thank you," he replied. "I'm a country cousin, or rather country grandfather, as you may say, and I very rarely come to London. Now, I have a very good friend, a dark woman in yellow with the gold spurs in her bonnet."

"The queen of the Stockholm Islands," he said, "is over here, at present—just a visit to her dressmaker."

"Dear me, why, I always thought that Mother Nature was her modiste," said the old man, with twinkling eyes.

"Oh, no, she is quite civilized—wears shoes and stockings and rarely touches raw meat."

"And, pray, why does she honor this occasion with her presence?"

"Because one of the bridegroom's cousins is attached to her court as chief pearl diver. He is called the king fisher, and I need scarcely add that it is a purely nominal, but well paid post."

"Thank you. I see. Now can you tell me who the two elderly men are who have come in together?"

"With pleasure," I answered. "The short one is Henrik Ibsen and the other is Lord Salisbury."

"Dear me, this is most interesting! And the lady in the wonderful mantle?"

"Is Sarah Bernhardt, and the little man just behind her is George Bernard Shaw, the Spanish ambassador—Don Jose Marias. He is a celebrated writer, and his fiancée is—"

"I'm immediately obliged to you for a great and unexpected treat. Hullo! I think she has come," he added, craning his neck.

"Yes, she undoubtedly had arrived—there was the usual commotion and whispering and organ peeping, the usual procession of choir boys. Then the bride, walking very slowly—a lovely bride, though white as her gown—a girl of 19, leaning on the arm of a diamond-cut mink, not my bride, but an utter and complete stranger. She was followed by ten bridesmaids in white and black, white footed and carrying immense bouquets of red roses, and the procession passed, leaving me dumfounded. I was an invited guest at the wedding, but I was not there."

"My first idea was to make a bolt for it, but grandpapa's legs and stick out of that door of escape, so I determined to sit still and make the best of an exceedingly disagreeable situation."

"The service over, the bridesmaids, armed with bouquets of flowers, scattered themselves among the congregation, and the girl you saw just now bowed to me came down our way, all smiles, white feathers and favors. She seized on my old countenance as 'Grandpapa'—and said:

"How silly of you to sit so far down, dear! You couldn't see."

"You took up my seat," she said. "She behaved like a true British maid and never shed a tear," she continued as she plucked in his favor."

"Now, Owen, you must decorate my companion," he said, indicating me. "He has been first rate company and pointed me out all the lions of the party. Yet that I did not precisely understand."

"As Miss Gwen reached across to me her bouquet of flowers was upset, and over the gathering up of these we became quite hilarious, not to say intimate."

"When the wedding ceremony had filed by there was the usual rush for carriages. Now was my chance. I rose, resolved to slip off, but so did my young companion, who, plucked me firmly by the arm, saying:

"You may as well look after me. We are going to the same place. I'm a lame man and want an arm—I should have said a leg. Before I knew where I was I was being carried off in a swagger brought by a police man and grand steps; destination, Cadogan square."

"The house was smothered in flowers and crammed with guests. I saw the man of the sea and a very limpet, and to my great dismay appeared to know every one. We passed through the packed masses with a good deal of difficulty, and I gathered that his name was Sir Duncan."

"It was no news to me that he was Scotch. In the drawing room he had another happy job. He was here, a jolly fellow, and with a malicious grin: 'Well, I don't see the queen here yet, nor the play-right, nor even the dancing ambassador. What had happened to them?'"

"What was to become of me was of far more importance, and finding that my companion was making straight for the happy pair, I followed him, and, as I broke and fled, hoping to lose myself in the crowd, to find some obscure nook, I was seized by the hand and thrust into the kitchen and scullery. But the mock, surging to ward the presents, carried me along in spite of my struggles, and I found myself 'crammed' up in front of a table covered with magnificent diamonds."

"As I stood gazing blankly at the diamonds a stranger by my side gave me a preliminary salute and then addressed me in a low voice, but with elaborate courtesy:

"But this won't do you, you know. I've had my eye on you this good while, and the little time I've been getting to be fashionable altogether; too fond of wedding parties."

"What the deuce do you mean?" I asked, and I felt inclined to pitch him out of the window."

"I mean that I'm a detective officer of No. 6 division, and that I'm going to hand you over to my chief, who will take great care of you and escort you in a cab to Bow street, where you will be searched and charged. Oh, we have been expecting you for some time."

"I said 'top'! I said, 'Here's my card.' And I lunged it out and handed it to him. 'Mr. R. Arminger, Arminger Park, Wilts. The Apex club, Pall Mall.'"

"He stood aloof and then calmly remarked: 'Oh, yes, of course! I'm up to all these little liddies. I wonder you did not take me for a detective officer.'"

"Our altercation had been carried on in a window recess, and I doubt if any one noticed us at all."

"You can see, my dear friend, that I am a detective officer, and I am now in the third time, and as I saw my chief, I obeyed. As we crossed the great landing outside the reception room I noticed my old man of the sea sitting on a sofa. He took me by the hand and said: 'Hello! Going already? Won't you wait and present me to the queen or Miss Bernhardt? But I was too furious to reply. However, I was escorted down and whispered something and showed him my card."

"The old fellow glanced quickly at it, then at me and said: 'I don't think I know that nose! Why, you must be the son of Teddy Arminger, who was my first mate 20 years ago—you are Arminger?'"

"I bowed profoundly."

"Mr. Hook," to the detective, "you are quite mistaken for once. The gentleman has been stepped on by me, and you are my duty. Then to me: 'Come here and sit by me and tell me all about yourself.'"

"You are growing more and more like your father every minute, he chuckled at me. He took me by the hand and said: 'You poked fun at me, young sir, and I told you about bringing you here against your will. Now we are quits. Gwen, come here,' he said. 'This gentleman, Mr. Arminger, is the son of an old friend of mine. I give him into your custody. I want to escape, but don't let me be stirred. I hold you responsible.'"

"Miss Gwen, delightfully ignorant of my narrow escape from the custody of the policeman, in a surprisingly short time, stored my good humor, not to speak of my respect. She conveyed me into the magnificent room, commanded me to distribute cards, presented me to the bride (her sister) and, in short, was so amusing, unaffected and light hearted that I remained her slave for half an hour longer."

"Well, that was something like a surprise party!" exclaimed Captain Biggs, who had been interested to a point of disgust. "And the other two ladies?"

"Had taken place at the same church at the same hour on the previous day. I had made a mistake in the date, but about one thing there was no mistake. I would not have ever gone to another wedding as long as I live."

"Oh, yes, my dear Jack, you will—to your own! And here they are, grandpapa and Miss Gwen, coming back again, and grandpapa is going to stop and speak to you."

"This acquaintance promises to extend further than the ladies' mile, for Mr. Jack Duncan's moor season—London Telegraph.

Ambiguous Combination.
Jeweler—What shall I engrave in it? Customer—O. to H. L. Jeweler (hotly)—What's that, sir? Customer (mildly)—George, the boy Jeweller Lewis, but—just the initials, please—Jeweler's Weekly.

More Timber Than Gold.
The value of all the gold, silver, copper, iron and lead mined every year in America is exceeded by the products of the cotton gin. The value of the cotton and wheat and cotton wool is less in value than the forest product.

THE BUMBLEBEE.

He Does Not Fear the Cold and Is Found Even in the Arctic Region.

In St. Nicholas there is an article on "The Bumblebee," written by Barney Horowitz, which says:

This chunky, hairy, noisy fellow is king of the cold. He stays with us summer and winter and is said to prefer the arctic region to the tropics. I do not doubt this, for he will sleep out of doors any day, night of spring or fall without asking for a new blanket. Indeed, he is homeless for nine or ten months of the year, lodging wherever night overtakes him, on a tree trunk or the ground, or in a hole. If he has any choice in the matter I think he prefers the thistle, where the spines are thicker. Perhaps he is aware that these stingers are three kinds of bumblebees reared in a nest—queens, drones and workers. The queens alone survive the winter.

Their apparently short life of few weeks of spring and summer for red clover to bloom, the first blossom of the field is the signal for nest building. Before this they visit the yellow and white flowers, and, as they thrust their long tongues into the honey-suckles and grow fat at the exhaustible jars of the water-lily, and then the bees, hunting perhaps for the abandoned nest of a field mouse. It will be remembered that these little animals build upon the surface of the ground soft nests of mud and straw, and from these they have runways leading in different directions. The bees go down into the dead grass, scrambling on as best they can, and then they come out, and following it up to the nest. If it is occupied, the bees go elsewhere; if not, the mouse nest straightway becomes a bee nest, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to lay her eggs. She goes to the hatches and the baby bees grow as she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than his body. When this is done, he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumblebee, with wings and legs, and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

STUMPY CELEBRITIES.

Many Notable Characters Have Been Short in Statues.

Socrates was stumpy, also St. Paul and Alexander the Great, great only as a warrior.

Brown & McCutcheon.

an exchange.

We do not think the entire country has been made for cheap shoddy clothes. We believe the greater number of people will appreciate quality above prices so low that quality must suffer. It has taken the Oshkosh Fall, Belleville, a great many years to establish a trade of a high order, and we propose to fight it out on these lines of excellence to the end. We may make less money

Butter and Eggs taken

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

Vol. XIX, No. 48.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. E. OLIVER, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, and M. D. C. D. S. of Ontario.
Office—Over Parker's Drug Store.
Will visit Marmora every Thursday.

FRANK ZWICK, M. B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and Residence:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Strathroy.

G. G. THIRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, etc.
Office: Over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B. A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, etc.
Office: Over Boldrick's Store, Stirling.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McCamdon Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.

W. P. McMAHON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, etc., Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Offices, East side Front St.

JOHN S. BLACK,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office, over the store lately occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

BAILIFFS AND AUCTIONEERS,
CHARLES BUTLER AND HARRY HARRIS, Bailiffs and Licensed Auctioneers for the County of Hastings. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. C. Butler, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, as usual. Residence, Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE
No. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, D. D. S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vibrated Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

B. C. HUBBELL,
MARMORA,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND Justice of the Peace for county Hastings.

A. E. TWEEDIE, V. S., Stirling.
Office one door west of the Kerby Hotel. All calls promptly attended day and night.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS,
JOHN MOORE,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MARBLE AND GRANITE, has now on hand a full supply of Marble in Southern Falls and Blue; also, Granite. A call solicited. Shop on Front Street.

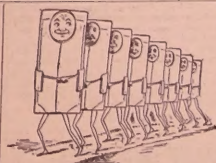
Note Heads, Envelopes,
Billheads, Circulars,
Cards, Posters,
—AND—
JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS, AT
LOWEST RATES,
At News-Argus Office

Notice to the Public.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

SWINE BREEDERS, ATTENTION
I have for service Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey, Poland China, and two Tamworth Boars, registered. Thoroughbred Tamworth Pigs for sale, either sex. Also, a fine young Tamworth Boar. Terms reasonable.
W. T. SINE,
Lot 12, Con. 5, Rawdon, Sine P. O.

WANTED:
Bright men and women, who are not too proud to work, and would like to make some money during the next three months in telling the wonderful story of the life of Mr. Gladstone to their neighbors. \$10 a day easy made, some make more than that sum. No risk, no experience, no capital necessary. BRADLEY-GARRATTSON COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.

FARM FOR SALE
Being east half of Lot number 18, 1st Con. of Rawdon, 3 miles west of Stirling village, about 90 acres. Farm in good state of cultivation, well watered, and good buildings. It is convenient to church, school or cheese factory. For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN HUBBLE,
Fosberry, Ont.



There will be a Red-Hot time in this store for the month of August.

SPECIAL SALE

OF MEN'S COLD SHIRTS, NEGLIGE SHIRTS, CAMPING SHIRTS.
Our window will bear witness of the Bargains.

Men's Summer Neglige Shirts, worth 60c., for 45c.
" " " " " 80c., for 68c.
" " Soft Bosom " " 85c., for 65c.
" " Shirts, collar attached, 75c., for 65c.
" " Colored Bosom, White Bodies \$1.50, for \$1.25.
" " " " " \$1.25, for \$1.00.
Tooke's Sea-Side Shirts, 90c., for 75c.
" " Royal Yacht Shirts, 90c., for 75c.



The above are only a few of the lines you can get at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

'READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY.'

ART MUSLINS from 7c. to 15c. a yard.
TUCKED APRON LAWN, 15 cents per yard.
TUCKED LINEN APRONS, 30 cents each.
VICTORIA LAWN from 10 cents a yard.
CHAMBRAY, pink and blue, regular 12c., now for 6c. a yard.
14 yard wide HEAVY OXFORD GINGHAM, 9c. a yard.
Dark ground printed PERCALE, 10c., now 5c. Only a few dresses left.
FANCY FLANNELETTE, 5c. a yard, or 25 yards for \$1.00. Warranted fast colors.
LINEN HUCK TOWELS, 20 x 40, 15 cents.
SCOTCH CRASH TOWELING, 5 cents a yard.
MEN'S FAST BLACK SATENE SHIRTS, 45c., regular price 50c.
A few of the MEN'S STRAW HATS left at 5c.
LADIES' BLOUSES—only a few left at 39c.
GRAIN BAGS—2-bushel bags, \$2.00 a dozen, W Brand.
2-bushel bags, \$2.25 a dozen, X Brand.
Always a fresh stock of GROCERIES on hand.
24 lbs. light brown Sugar for \$1. 20 lbs. Redpath Granulated for \$1.

The People's Store.

C. F. STICKLE.

Another Departure.

We are so well satisfied with our trade in Stationery and School Supplies that we have decided to add to our Stock a full line of

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

and are having our store shelved on the west side to make room for our stock. When wanting anything in these lines call and see us. You will find our stock complete and right up to date, prices as low as any in the trade.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER, OPTICIAN & STATIONER.
EYESIGHT EXAMINED FREE.

A RELIABLE, BUSINESS-LIKE MAN

required to represent the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. in the Stirling district. Salary and commission given to a suitable man. Apply to

S. BURROWS,
GENERAL AGENT, BELLEVILLE.

IT'S A LONG LANE THAT HAS NO ASH-BARREL.

That's a homely old saying, but it can be applied to many things. For instance, Groceries. For the past two years time have been hard, money scarce, and people could not afford to get just what they wanted all the time. But this year is different. Prospects for an abundant harvest are excellent, prices for produce are on the raise, while we are in a position to furnish first class Groceries at prices as low as the lowest. All fresh and up-to-date goods.

We have FLOUR, PORK, BACON, HAMS, LARD, Etc., on hand to sell at close prices.

Seasonable Fruit, such as BANANAS, PINEAPPLES, LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES, etc., on hand.

ICE CREAM EVERY EVENING.
SALT ALWAYS IN STOCK.

JOHN SHAW.

The News-Argus to Jan. 1, 1899, for 35c.

Rawdon Council.

Town Hall, Rawdon, Aug. 1, '98.
Rawdon Council met on above date. The members were all present. Minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

The collectors for the bondsmen for the late Silas Jesse presented the roll of 1895, showing a balance uncollected of \$243.53. Moved by Mr. Linn, and seconded by Mr. Matthews, that the matter be laid over for further consideration, and that the Heave and Mr. Rodgers get advice relative to the matter.—Carried.

A petition was presented signed by Thos. W. Donnan and 29 others asking that provision be made by the Council for the support of John McCaw. Moved by Mr. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Linn, that Mr. Rodgers be appointed to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rodgers, and seconded by Mr. Clements, that the road surveyor meet with a representative of Huntingdon Council on the 10th inst. at two o'clock p.m., to let gravel job on town line, 4th Con., not to exceed \$15.—Carried.

A rebate of \$2 for statute labor was granted on the Midland Junction store house.

Moved by Mr. Linn and seconded by Mr. Clements that the Gardeners receive one dollar per week for Aug. 1st for support.—Carried.

The road surveyor reported that the Reeve of Huntingdon and himself had inspected the town line north of the C. P. R. and that it would be impossible to get a road through.

Moved by Mr. Linn, and seconded by Mr. Matthews, that the Council meet in a body at the above mentioned place on Thursday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. in order to decide what action should be taken in the matter.—Carried.

Mr. J. T. Bellah was made a final return of the collector's roll, showing the roll accounted for as follows:
Amount called for on roll, \$12,575 29
Returned Co., \$21
Deductions from roll, 23 74
Paid over to Township Treasurer, 12529 51812,575 29

Mr. Rodgers introduced a by-law to levy rates for the present year.

The by-law was passed fixing the rates as follows:
For County purposes—8 8-10 mills on the dollar.
Special Township Grant to Schools—2 8-10 mills on the dollar.
Township purposes—1 9-10 mills on the dollar.

Making a total of eight mills on the dollar for the current year.
The by-law authorizing the sale of part of the road between lots 10 and 18 in the 2nd Con. was taken up and passed the 2nd and 3rd readings. Above by-laws were finally passed, signed and numbered 131 and 132.

The following amounts were ordered to be paid:

Wm. Waller, gravel, \$7 70
Reuben Hoard, gravel, 7 70
John H. Reid, " 1 50
Jas. Stapley, " 55
Lewis N. Bronson, " 2 25
F. Linn, rep. culvert and cedar, 8 50
John Stiles, jr., gravel, 3 50
Chas. Forestell, gravel, 1 45
Wm. Emmons, building culvert, 4 00
Jas. Ralph, coffin for Isaiah Scrimshaw, 12 00

P. Welch, support of Gardeners to Aug. 1st, 8 10
P. Welch, post and rail fence, 2 75
Peter Lovelass, job on road, 4 50
John Rodgers, two steel scrapers, 17 00
Sam Forestell, rebuilding culvert, 6 00
Oak stringers, same, 1 00
Council adjourned until 1st Monday in September.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Stirling Cheese Board yesterday the following factories offered:

	WHITE	COT'D
Bell	45	
Big Springs	30	
Central	40	
Evergreen	60	
Harold	60	
Kingston	30	
Maple Leaf	75	
Riverdale	60	
Shanrock	60	
Spry	30	
Springbrook	30	
Stirling	60	
West Huntingdon	60	
Eelpee	50	
	730	

Sales were as follows: J. W. Whitton 320 at 7c., McGrath & Co. 135 at 7 1/2c.

At the Belleville Cheese Board on Tuesday 1,240 cheese were offered, but no sales made, 7c. being the best offer.

At Campbellford 970 were offered and sales made at 7c. and 7 1/2c.

At Madoc 6000 cheese were offered, and small lots sold at 7c., and 100 at 7 1/2c.

The township of Seymour will build a new steel bridge over the Crow river, about eight miles northeast of Campbellford.

Campbellford's rate of taxation has been fixed at seventeen mills on the dollar. The amount required for school purposes is \$1,129.

The Campbellford Herald says that the new railway from Cobourg, through Campbellford to some point on the C. P. R. is soon to be built, as the bonds have been signed and the contract for construction let. Grading will begin this month, and a force of men will be engaged sufficient to lay the rails the greater part of the distance between here and Cobourg by the 1st of December next.

New \$5 Suits.

The Oak Hall, Belleville, have just received a consignment of \$5 suits for the fall. This lot is made of warranted all wool tweed, a pretty brown and green mixture and is the Standard Mfg. Co.'s label. We put these suits against anything offered in the city at \$10.

The Farmer Should Count the Cost.

In conversation with an intelligent farmer from Western Ontario recently, he stated that some time ago he had an opportunity of seeing some other line of business. Before deciding definitely in the matter he concluded to experiment a little and find out what he was really making out of his farm. He was spent upon the household and what it cost to live, with the result that his farm was not rented, and he has had no desire to leave it since.

Though offered a good rental, and a good salary to travel in the agricultural implement line, this farmer concluded that he would make more money to remain on the farm.

There is a valuable lesson in this for every farmer in the country. A great many who leave the farm to engage in other pursuits, never stop to compare the cost of living on a farm and away from it. As a rule the farmer does not miss what he and his family eat, as the bulk of it is grown on the farm; but, if cash had to be paid out for every item of food as well as clothing, many a farmer would be more contented with his lot than he is at the present time.

The man living in the city, even on a fair salary, is as well off as the average farmer if everything is taken into account. Rent, heat, water, light, food, etc., have all got to be paid for in the city, while the farmer can get the larger share of these without any cash outlay. It would be well, therefore, if everyone who contemplates leaving the farm would stop a moment and count the cost.—Farming.

Experiments with Varieties of Winter Wheat at the Ontario Agricultural College

1898.

One hundred and thirty-eight varieties of winter wheat have been grown in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College within the past nine years. Seventy of these have been carefully tested for at least five years.

Eight varieties, which have given the highest yields of grain per acre in the average of five years' experiments are as follows:

VARIETIES.	Weight per bushel.	Yield per acre.
1 Dawson's Golden Chaff 59.7 lbs.	52.6 bus.	
2 Early Genesee Giant 59.8 lbs.	48.7 bus.	
3 Eyrone 60.1 lbs.	48.6 bus.	
4 Imperial Amber 59.8 lbs.	48.6 bus.	
5 Early Red Clawson 58.9 lbs.	48.5 bus.	
6 Reliable 61.2 lbs.	48.0 bus.	
7 Golden Drop 60.5 lbs.	48.0 bus.	
8 Russian Amber 60.9 lbs.	46.7 bus.	

Of these eight varieties, the following four gave the largest yields in 1898: Dawson's Golden Chaff 52.6 bus.; Imperial Amber 47.7 bus.; Reliable 43.3 bus.; and Early Genesee Giant 43.2 bus.

Among forty-four new varieties grown in 1898, the largest yields of grain were produced by the Golden Coin, White Golden Cross, Silver Dollar, Pedigree Genesee Giant, and Oregon, and the heaviest weights per measured bushel by the Diamond Grind (65.2 lbs.); McTherson (65.3 lbs.); Arnold's Hybrid (65.2 lbs.); Andrew's No. 4 (65 lbs.); and Red May (65 lbs.).

On Aug. 1 the binder twine monopoly went to pieces. Before that date farmers were paying from eleven to thirteen cents a pound for their binder twine. They can buy the same twine now at from six to eight cents.

The quality of the new Ontario winter wheat is said to be simply perfect. A Montreal dispatch says several cars of red winter wheat has been received there weighing sixty-three pounds to the bushel, and its condition has never been surpassed. The kernel is large and plump, and as hard as dry old wheat.

All animals suffer from flies, and some of them very severely. All domestic animals should be protected against these pests. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The food is beneficial to the farmer and gardener. Eleven per cent. of its food is composed of insects and spiders, beneficial to the farmer. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The quality of the new Ontario winter wheat is said to be simply perfect. A Montreal dispatch says several cars of red winter wheat has been received there weighing sixty-three pounds to the bushel, and its condition has never been surpassed. The kernel is large and plump, and as hard as dry old wheat.

All animals suffer from flies, and some of them very severely. All domestic animals should be protected against these pests. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The food is beneficial to the farmer and gardener. Eleven per cent. of its food is composed of insects and spiders, beneficial to the farmer. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The quality of the new Ontario winter wheat is said to be simply perfect. A Montreal dispatch says several cars of red winter wheat has been received there weighing sixty-three pounds to the bushel, and its condition has never been surpassed. The kernel is large and plump, and as hard as dry old wheat.

All animals suffer from flies, and some of them very severely. All domestic animals should be protected against these pests. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The food is beneficial to the farmer and gardener. Eleven per cent. of its food is composed of insects and spiders, beneficial to the farmer. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The quality of the new Ontario winter wheat is said to be simply perfect. A Montreal dispatch says several cars of red winter wheat has been received there weighing sixty-three pounds to the bushel, and its condition has never been surpassed. The kernel is large and plump, and as hard as dry old wheat.

All animals suffer from flies, and some of them very severely. All domestic animals should be protected against these pests. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The food is beneficial to the farmer and gardener. Eleven per cent. of its food is composed of insects and spiders, beneficial to the farmer. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The quality of the new Ontario winter wheat is said to be simply perfect. A Montreal dispatch says several cars of red winter wheat has been received there weighing sixty-three pounds to the bushel, and its condition has never been surpassed. The kernel is large and plump, and as hard as dry old wheat.

All animals suffer from flies, and some of them very severely. All domestic animals should be protected against these pests. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The food is beneficial to the farmer and gardener. Eleven per cent. of its food is composed of insects and spiders, beneficial to the farmer. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The quality of the new Ontario winter wheat is said to be simply perfect. A Montreal dispatch says several cars of red winter wheat has been received there weighing sixty-three pounds to the bushel, and its condition has never been surpassed. The kernel is large and plump, and as hard as dry old wheat.

All animals suffer from flies, and some of them very severely. All domestic animals should be protected against these pests. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The food is beneficial to the farmer and gardener. Eleven per cent. of its food is composed of insects and spiders, beneficial to the farmer. At bottom most of the remedies for flies consist of grease or oil of some kind. An American exchange recommends train oil, three quarts; crude petroleum, one quart; and carbolic acid, one ounce, for protecting cattle. These, if mixed and applied with a sponge, will keep cattle fairly free from flies for about a week, when the application must be renewed.

The quality of the new Ontario winter wheat is said to be simply perfect. A Montreal dispatch says several cars of red winter wheat has been received there weighing sixty-three pounds to the bushel, and its condition has never been surpassed. The kernel is large and plump, and as hard as dry old wheat.

STIRLING CASH STORE

NEW GOODS * NEW GOODS

Full Goods are arriving daily. We have made big preparations to successfully serve the many wants of our many customers. We have already received our first shipment of Linens, Shirts, Flannelettes and Clothing. Among these lines are to be found some excellent values.

SPECIAL—Heavy dark Stripe Flannelette, suitable for Men's and Boys' Shirts, 32-in. wide. 10c. Check Shirts, extra heavy, fast colors, 10c. Striped Shirts, extra heavy, fast colors, 11c. These two lines are worthy of note, and fully worth 12c. per yard.

New Clothing.

Here is where you will find the bargains. We have just opened another case of Men's Pants and Boys' Knickerbockers.

Boys' All Wool heavy Serge Knickerbocks, to fit boys of 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 years of age for 50c.

Boys' All Wool Tweed Knickerbocks, all sizes, 75c.

SPECIAL IN MEN'S PANTS.

Heavy All Wool hand twisted Tweed Pants, worth \$1.50, for \$1.15

Men's fine black Venetian Stripe Dress Pants, 2 25

Men's fine black Venetian Plain Dress Pants, 2 75

Examine these lines and compare the values with others.

We have just opened out our first shipment of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits. We have a large quantity more to follow, and will be in a position with stock and quality to do the clothing trade better than it has ever been done in this section before.

For the next two weeks we will give special discounts on all clothing heretofore in stock.

Watch this space and we will keep you posted on all bargains in New Goods which are coming along daily.

Butter and Eggs wanted.

T. G. CLUTE.

COME AND SEE US

Our new assortment of Crockery is complete in every detail. New goods in latest styles and lowest prices. See our DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, ODD DISHES and GLASSWARE and the prices will open your eyes.

Our 4-piece GLASS TEA SETS at 25c. make everybody wonder.

The New Salad Dishes are beauties.

Flour.

Our \$2.30 Flour is the Leader.

Pork.

Long Clear Bacon, 10c. per pound.

Our Sugar-Cured Ham is good, try it.

SALT always in stock.

S. HOLDEN.

P.S.—Cash paid for Eggs.

DO NOT MISS THE

GRAND METHODIST EXCURSION

TO—
1,000 Island Park.

The Str. VARIANA has been chartered to run a Methodist Excursion for the Rawdon Circuit on

Saturday, August 13th,
Returning Monday, August 15th.

TIME TABLE.—The C. O. R. train will leave Springbrook at 6 a.m. Saturday, calling at Rawdon, Anson, Glen Ross, and Frankford Monday evening on arrival of boat at 8 p.m.

Arrive from Springbrook and Rawdon 3c. Anson and Glen Ross 3c., Frankford 2c., to Trenton and return.

Persons per Str. "Varna" to Thousand Island Park and return \$1.00.

Time will be given excursionists on returning to take the Belt Railway Line, see the city, the Penitentiary and Asylum at Kingston for 5 cents. Arrangements have been made with the Captain to furnish hot and cold water. Come and enjoy the long trip, 300 miles by water, ever given for \$1.00. Meals given on boat if desired for 25c. Bring your lunch baskets and come. Good lodgings for 25c. Remember this is the best Sunday on the Islands of the season. The greatest divines of England and the United States will be present.

Continued.)

While thus occupied, I heard the steersman call out, "Taken all a-back here." A voice, which I knew to be the mate's, immediately answered, "Well, and what's that to us! Put her before the wind, and let her go where she pleases." I soon perceived, by the rushing of the water, that there was a great increase in the velocity of the ship's progress, and went upon deck to ascertain the cause.

About about after sunset almost every person on board seemed to have become worse. I alone retained my senses unimpaired. The wind now blew very fresh, and we went through the water at the rate of ten miles an hour. The night looked dreary and turbulent. The sky was covered with large fleeces of broken clouds, and the stars flashed angrily through them, as they were wildly hurried along by the blast. The sea began to run high, and the masts showed, by their incessant creaking, that they carried more sail than they could well sustain.

was filled with dread lest we should strike upon rocks, or run ashore, and then imagined that the clouds which bordered the horizon were the black cliffs of some desolate coast. At last distinctly saw a light at some distance—I anticipated instant destruction—I grew irresolute whether to remain upon deck, and face death, or to wait for it below. I soon discovered the ship a little way ahead—Instantly

About midnight our fore-topmast
away, and fell upon deck with a
terrific noise. The ship immedi-
ately swung round, and began to labour in
a terrible manner, while several waves
broke over her successively.

I had just resolved to descend the
gangway for shelter, when a white
figure rushed past me with a wild
scream and sprang overboard. I saw it
struggling among the billows, and toss-
ing about its arms distractedly, but

When I awoke I perceived, by the sunbeams that shone through the skylight that the morning was far advanced. The ship rolled violently at intervals, but the noise of winds and waves had altogether ceased. I got up hastily, and almost dreaded to look on board, lest I should find my worst anticipations concerning my companions too fatally realised.

On going upon deck, I found that everything wore a new aspect. The sky was dazzling and cloudless, and not the faintest breath of wind could be felt. The sea had a beautiful bright green colour, and was calm as a small lake, except when an occasional swell rolled from that quarter in which the land had been the preceding night; and the water was so clear that I saw to the bottom, and even distinguished little fishes sporting around the keel of our vessel.

about ten at night we began to commit the bodies to the deep. A dead calm had prevailed the whole day, and not a cloud obscured the sky. The sea reflected the stars so distinctly, that it seemed as if we were conversing our departed companions to a heaven

A detailed sketch of a multi-story building facade. The building features several arched windows and doorways on each floor. The ground floor has a series of large arches, and a group of people is standing in front of it. The sketch is done in a simple, illustrative style with some shading.

We were now exempted from the ravages and actual presence of death, but his form haunted us without intermission. We hardly dared to look over the ship's side, lest our eyes should encounter the ghastly features of some one who had formerly been a companion, and at whose funeral rites we had recently assisted. The seamen began to murmur among themselves, saying that we would never be able to leave the spot where we then were, and that our vessel would rot away as fast as the dead bodies that lay

ly that I've seen the worst, that's all, master. I've a notion we'll fall in with a sail before twenty hours are out. "Have you any particular reason for thinking so?" said I. "To be sure I have," returned he; "aren't there birds the spirits of those brave fellows we threw overboard last night? I knew we never would be able to quit this place till they made their appearance above water. However, I'm not quite sure how it may go with us yet," continued he, looking anx-

"I don't know," they say rather long and low, "but I think they are the worst," said I. "That these birds indicate bad weather, or some unfortunate event, is a very old superstition, and is true." "Ay, ay," replied he, "they say experience teaches fools, and I have found it so; there was a time when we were sailing in the Gulf of Mexico, and there were anything but common birds, now I know another story. Oh, I've witnessed some things that are altogether impossible to suppose that these little creatures, having once been such as we are, should be the sort of creatures, less towards ship's crew, and liable to give warning when bad weather or bad fortune is ahead, that every man on board should be able to see. By you conceive," said I, "that any people of seamen are ever changed into the birds? No," he replied, "not for certain not," answered the mate, and none but the sailors that are changed, or thrown overboard to their death. While the mate and Carey's chickens they undergo a sort of purgatory, and are punished for their sins, and are not allowed to see the land, or sight of land, and never find a place where they can rest the soles of their feet, and are placed in the air, to signify to release them from their bondage and take them to himself."

each," replied the captain: "I guess they would fetch more in St. Thomas, for they're prime, I swear."—"Why, there isn't that sum of money on board this vessel, that I know of," answered the mate; "and though I could pay it myself, I'm sure the owners never would agree to indemnify me. I thought you would have afforded us every assistance without asking anything in return,—a British sailor would have done so at least,—well, I vow, you're a strange man, said the captain. "Isn't it fair that I should get something for my nitrate, and for the

"I have us humans carousing away!" cried he, "the owners of this vessel would. I am confident, pay any sum rather than that we should perish through your inhumanity."—"Well, mister, I've got owners too," replied he, "and my business is to make a good voyage for them. Markets are pretty changeable just now, and it won't do to spend time talking about humanity—money's the word for me."

Having said this, he leaped into the boat, and ordered his men to row towards his own vessel. Whenever they

shot on board, they squared their topsails, and bore away, and were soon out of the reach of our voices. We looked on in vain for some time, but without an expression of quiet despair, and then the seamen began to pour forth a torrent of invectives and imprecations against the abandoned and vicious shipmaster who had inhumanly deserted us. Major L— and his wife, who were in the cabin below, heard all that was going on, and, in the meantime, the board, they were filled with rapture, thinking that we would certainly be delivered from the perils and difficulties in which we were involved. The conversation proceeded, their hopes gradually diminished, and the conclusion of it made Mrs. L— give way to a flood of tears, which she found it impossible to restrain. I was obliged to soothe and indulge when I went below.

The matlow endeavored to encourage the men to exertion. They cleared away the wreck of the fore-topmast, and the foremast, and the fore-deck, and put the vessel in the best trim in its stead, on which they riged two sails. When these things were accomplished, we got up our moorings, and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. The mate had fortunately been upon the Bahama seas before, and was aware of the difficulties he would have to encounter in navigating them. The weather continued fair, and after two days of agitating suspense, we made Exuma Island, and cast anchor near its shore.

On the day of our vessel, and all the circumstances connected with this event, were soon made known upon the island; and a gentleman, who resided on a sugar plantation, sent to request our company. We readily accepted his hospitable offer and immediately went ashore.

ness only to the delight which the appearance of trees and verdurous fields—the odours of fruit and flowers—and the fragrance of the air, all combined to excite that arise from treading on the earth—produce in the minds, at the termination of a long voyage. Every step we took drew us into our host met us at the door of his mansion, and immediately conducted us to his family, and likewise to several persons who were visitors at the time. We were ushered into an airy hall, the walls of which were covered with tapestries, and the floor had been sprinkled with water and the juice of limes. The odour of the fruit, the fragrance of the flowers, and the evaporation of the fluid, exerted a most tranquillising influence upon the mind, and made the distressing scene I had just witnessed, almost insupportable. It resembled like a dream. We were then conducted into another apart-

which, in tropical climates, pervades all nature at such a time, was undisturbed by the murmur of any kind. Two young ladies sat down to a harp and a piano, and a gentleman accompanied them upon the flute. The harmony was perfected by the rich gushing voice of one of the females of our party, and the flushed cheeks and trembling eyelids of the charming girl indicated that the music affected their hearts, as much as it delighted their ears.

When the night was advanced, we retired to our beds by the pleasing consciousness of being free from those misfortunes and dangers, to the invasion of which we had of late been so cruelly exposed.

THE END

SOME OF THE RICHEST MINES IN
THE WORLD

And the Profits They Pay Their Fortunate Owners—Single Mines That Yield Many Princely Incomes—Tales of the Fabulous Riches of Ophir and Golconda Discounted by Later Discoveries.

Since that time in the dim past when the first epigrammatic philosopher set forth the fact that money was the root of all evil, the desire of mankind has been to get rich. Of the many means employed to achieve this end, mining, if not the surest, has certainly been the speediest, and tales of rich mines possess as great a fascination for those of the present generation as the stories of like strain told at King Solomon's time by the famed Adventurers from the gold fields of Ophir. Mines are probably a score of gold mines actively working to-day which are discounting anything ever accomplished at the mines of Ophir in the days of the wise King, and the modern diamond mines of Kimberley in South Africa, are probably richer than any class of mines ever were. The colossal treasure of the Peruvian Incas, which consisted of the

CRUEL CUPIDITY OF THE SPANISH invaders, would seem paltry in comparison with the golden treasures now held in the vaults of any great commercial center of the old or new worlds and was smaller by far than the annual output of the gold mines of either Australia, South Africa or the United States.

The most important product of mining is coal, a mineral but not a metal. Next in importance to coal stands iron, but neither of these products of the earth's depths can show the profits from single mines that have been secured from mines of diamonds, gold, silver and copper, although from their vast number, iron and coal being of world-wide distribution, the aggregate profits may have exceeded those of the precious metal. Besides iron and coal, the principal mines are of lead, zinc, silver and nickel, ranking in about the order named. The diamond mines are of comparatively rare occurrence, the principal fields worked at present being in South Africa, South America and India, the South American mines eclipsing the others in output and profits.

It is a little known product of the Brazilian mines is the black diamond, having

THE SAME CHEMICAL FORM

As the pure white diamond, but so dingy black color, and so cutting obliquely because of its use extensively in diamond drills, and is but little lower in price for small stones than white diamonds. The De Beers Consolidated Diamond Mines of Kimberly, Cape of Good Hope, has sold its black diamonds on nearly \$100,000,000 approximately \$30,000,000 and according to quotations the company's shares are now close of June 1898 the mine was worth the enormous sum of \$100,000,000, the largest value of any mine in the world. The Kimberfontein Diamond Mine, of Orange Free State, is a small concern compared with the De Beers mine of \$75,000,000.

The credit for paying the greatest amount of authenticated dividends is given the Consolidated California and Virginia Mines, of Nevada, which have disbursed in profits the tidy sum of \$77,608,800, of which amount \$73,710,600 was paid by the two separate companies previous to their consolidation in August, 1884. Next in authenticated profits among the world's great mines is the Calumet and Hecla copper mine, of Michigan, which has paid out

The Lake Superior Copper Co. in 1898, no less an amount than \$35,850,000 in dividends.

THE MINE WAS OPENED

in 1860 and is therefore less than a third of a century old. It has produced annually at present, and its net profits are variously estimated at from five to six millions per annum, and it is now being sold at \$65 each, placing thereby a valuation of \$3,500,000 on the mine.

It is the producer of copper in the world is the Anaconda Mine of Montana. It is credited with dividends of only \$670,000, but its annual production of copper is valued at more than two years, since it passed under European control. Its shares are selling on the London market at 100, and are worth \$30,000,000 for the entire mine. The Boston & Montana is another copper giant, which has paid dividends of

equal to these four copper mines, or
which

PAY SUCH LARGE PROFITS.

The Mexican silver mines of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Pachuca and the American mines of Potosi, Cerro de Pasco, and Chuquibambilla are worth billions of dollars' worth of silver, since passing into the hands of the white miners. 300 or more years ago, but their total production and net profits would be impossible to estimate, even if all existing records were ransacked. The same rule applies to the silver mines of Almaden and Idria, in Spain, and Austria, which were first opened in the mists of antiquity, and are still large and profitable mines at the present day. The California and New Almaden quicksilver mines at present are the only ones that have earned millions for their owners within the past 40 years.

Among American mines, besides those already noted, the Ontario, a silver mine in Utah, has paid dividends of 13,450,000 in Granite Mountain, also a silver producer, has divided profits of \$12,120,000. The Quincy copper mine has paid \$9,770,000, and has declared dividends of \$1,000,000 in a single year, the Homestake, a South Dakota gold property, has returned \$6,800,250 to its owners, and bids fair to pay many times that amount in the future, as it is probably the largest gold mine in the world, although excelled in the average richness of its rock by nearly

ALL THE OTHER GREAT MINES.

The Standard and Consolidated, a California gold mine, is credited with profits of \$5,554,940; the Horn Silver has paid \$5,190,000, and the Tamarack Copper Mine has divided \$5,330,000 with shareholders in a little over 10 years. The list of American mines which have paid \$1,000,000 or more in profit is so long that its reading would prove monotonous to all except those directly interested in mines and mining matters.

The gold mines of Australia have not only wonderfully prolific, but also very profitable. In point of dividends the list is headed by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which credited with having paid \$6,992,000, or 100 per cent of the profits of subsidiary companies, which had a total of \$7,000,786.00, equivalent to \$43,689,000.

El Callao, of Colombia, has paid \$9,600,000, or 100 per cent, earning money for its owners. Among the United States, the Robinson is credited with dividends equivalent to \$8,215,000 up to an early date, and later dividends, the amount of which is not known, but the total amount to something like \$10,000,000. The property itself is valued at \$23,500,000.

At the Ferreira, another gold mine of South Africa, the dividends for 1913-14, \$11,250,000 for the entire mine, and the Sommer & Jack, a mine on the Witwatersrand, and valued at the comparatively

THE LARGEST GOLD MILL.

in the world, with 500 gravity stamps. It will soon be exceeded, however, in this respect by the Homestake, of the Black Hills, where the stamps, of which 800 stamps will be kept pumping regularly on gold-bearing quartz. The Rand Mines Company is the greatest producer of gold in the world. Its corporations, in valuation, its shares selling at the rate of \$60,000,000 for the gold property.

The Treadwell and the Alaska-Mexican Mining Companies are English corporations, closely connected, and the latter is the largest. The Treadwell has the third largest gold mill in the world, and is valued at \$5,000,000. In the Klondike district, where the gold is found in placer, though less than boomers have claimed, but there are no phenomenally great mines, though there are a number of them, the Treadwell produces more than all of the placer variety, though reef mining is likely to follow in time, as it has followed placer diggings in Australia.

Among the Mexican mines, of which exact figures of valuation are obtainable, may be mentioned the Perales, worth \$4,000,000; the Guadalupe, worth \$2,000,000; the Real del Monte, of Hidalgo, whose shares sell on the basis of a total valuation of slightly over \$2,000,000, and the Esperanza y Ana, valued at \$4,500,000. In justice to Mexican mines it should be noted that many of the best properties are OWNED BY INDIVIDUALS and close corporations. Were their earnings and values made public the great richness of Mexican mines would most surely readily

Among the mines of other than the precious metals or copper, which latter product is much better entitled to the appellation of precious than is silver, judging from the relative profits of the two metals, first rank should be given to the Laurium, or, more exactly, the Laurion, of Attica, the earliest historic mine of Greece. This mine has produced lead and zinc in vast quantities, and after almost continuous working for more than 2,000 years is still valued at \$4,235,000 with few signs of approaching decay. To estimate its profits would be a futile attempt, but at even a moderate annual return it should have made several score generations of very wealthy men.

The Malindeno zinc mine of Italy is owned mainly in France, and on the current price of its shares is worth \$5,000,000. The Nickelodeon, which is owned by the Nickelodeon Co., is a large mine in the state of Michigan. The Nickelodeon Co. is a large corporation, and its shares are owned by many people. The Nickelodeon Co. is a large corporation, and its shares are owned by many people. The Nickelodeon Co. is a large corporation, and its shares are owned by many people.

no and profits are unobtainable.

A LITTLE CHERUB.

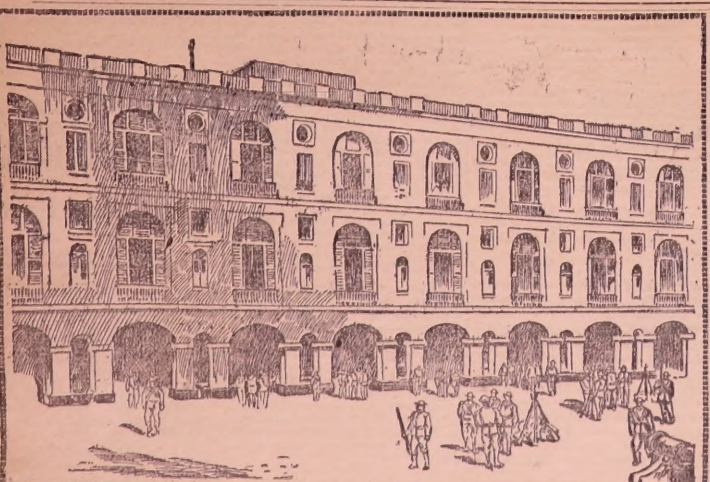
Little Boy—Mamma, may I give what's in my savings-bank to that beggar man?

Mamma—You dear, sweet little cherub! Do you want to give away all of that money your uncle gave you? There was over a dollar.

I spent some of it, mamma.

Did you? How much is there left?

There's a twenty-five cent piece left, but th' candy man said it was bad.



SAN JUAN BARRACKS, WHERE THE U. S. TROOPS MAY SOON BE QUARTERED.

The view shows that interior or yard of the Spanish barracks in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The quarters have lately been remodelled and brought up to date in a Spanish way, and are probably comfortable. When the U. S. expedition lands in San Juan, and if the Spanish troops do not burn their barracks in evacuating, it is probable that the United States soldiers will have quarters within these walls.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

OUR UNKNOWN FARMS.

Few farmers know the farm they till. They can tell if they receive good crops or bad crops, whether the soil is hard or easy to work, whether the soil be a retentive clay or a loose sandy loam, but this is not knowing the farm.

The great work of knowing the farm has just begun, even in case of the most progressive farmers. It will be a long time before the science reaches to the great mass of farmers, many of whom are willing to tread in the old paths and seek only for the old ways.

In every farm there are wonderful possibilities. Some of them that bear poor crops now do so for the reason that their owners have never covered the true condition of affairs and could find a crop or crops that would do excellently. We look forward into the future.

When our science has reached a high stage in the years to come the manner of treatment of the farm will be far different from that of the present day. There will be geography of the farm as much as of the nation. The map will be not only geographical but geological. The formations will be as carefully studied as any other part of the science. Knowing the composition of every part of the land it will be possible to find out the needs of each part and to apply the remedy.

The boys and girls want to and to really know the farm they would not be so anxious to forsake them. They would see in them not only the possibility but the certainty of a support and a return for all their labors. But the knowledge of the farm can be obtained by force or by committing to memory some or many wise sayings. We must first know geology, chemistry, botany, zoology, hydraulics, and so forth.

These are studies that every farmer's sons and daughters can undertake. They will be found full of delight. With their advent will come a new life to the farm, and a new feeling of unity to the worker. Nature is bountiful mother if she be known. We cannot be expected to know nature, but we can know that part of nature that is comprised in the little spot we call the farm. Whether we cultivate an unknown or a known farm, the difference between the muscle and the brain. The man that has an unknown farm farms by brute force. He that has a known farm farms by the power of his mind.

BEAUTIFYING FARM HOMES.

Let me, a farmer's wife, answer this question. "Does it make a farm attractive?" Yes, indeed, it does pay a thousandfold. In what kind of coin? In the coin of earth, happiness and contentment for your wives and families. There is more to be gained from the tedious routine in life on the farm. But give us beautiful, attractive surroundings and their beauty will be a perpetual benediction to our lives. Tend to lessening corroding care and anxieties, by a sweet comfort for sorrow and rest and encourage us, body and soul.

No wise woman will stay all day indoors cooking, sewing, scrubbing and fretting. If the work must be done by your hands go out under the trees a few moments every hour. Listen to the sweetest music on earth, gather a few flowers for your belt and hair and a bouquet for the table and you will go back rested and refreshed. By all means have flowers and flowers. We all love them and in their care the children learn many valuable lessons of patience and refinement. Our men and children always bring me bouquets from field or roadside from the first violet to the goldenrod. It pleases me so much and shows not only their love for the beautiful but their loving thoughtfulness for another.

Have croquet ground in the shade on the nice lawn and "all hands and the cook" play there together. You can't think how it will tickle the youngsters to beat you.

Of course you will have books and papers galore. All the best, prettiest, clearest literature when you will all go to read and rest through the long noon.

Try this and see if it does not pay principal and large interest on your investment. How? Why? By having your children steady, thoughtful and intelligent, and thinking there is no place on earth so sweet and attractive as home; in seeing them growing mentally and morally, cultured and refined; and knowing that their thought, care and labor has made all this possible.

We are wonderfully susceptible to the influence of beauty. Surround us with it, and we can no more help partaking of it than the chicken on can of the least upon which it lies.

It's long a stride in the right direction to make our surroundings as attractive as possible. As a background for happiness there is nothing so fitting.

By having your home a concentrated bit of loveliness, remember the living example of thoughtful kindness, thrift and good behavior to your children. The influence of such a home and surroundings are inestimable and in no place is it more needed than on the farm—Jane.

GRAFTING PLUMS ON PEACH TREES.

Plum-growing is not by any means as perfect in this country as it might be, and we still have much to learn in regard to raising these fruits. The as-

saltilment of the Japanese plum trees in this country has been a constant change, has given a big impetus to the work, but there are many failures in plum-growing in spite of all our knowledge concerning the trees and fruits, we must make some further experiments to attain anything like success. Many plums and cherries will not nearly the fruiting season. Then the trees, when the extra drain of bearing is over, the trees begin to weaken, and show signs of defects. The grafts show blanding and splitting, and the popularity, as well as stock, and various plum diseases develop. The bark in places dies and rots off, and the trees decay point by point at the heart of the tree. The test stock for grafting choice buds on has been a matter of grave concern for some time. The Myroslola Group of stocks was for some time proclaimed as best; then the Mariana stocks succeeded them in popularity. Both native and Japan plums have been grafted on stocks of these two groups.

Both with some of our new choice plums, better results are obtained by root-grafting on the peach. One year peach seedlings root-grafted with choice plum stock will invariably produce plum trees that, in a few years will be self-supporting on their own roots. In this union all the decay points are kept down. Some plums show such a tendency to send up suckers that they cannot be successfully root-grafted on the peach stock as the Wild Goose and Chickasaw plums. The stocks that will show no tendency to send up suckers will be not only geographically but geologically. The formations will be as carefully studied as any other part of the science. Knowing the composition of every part of the land it will be possible to find out the needs of each part and to apply the remedy.

A PERMANENT STRAWBERRY BED.

On many farms the strawberry bed has been allowed to run wild and form a complete sod. As a rule it is best to plow under such a bed and make a new one, but sometimes this is the only available spot for the purpose and with proper management no crop of berries need be lost. At any time after the bearing season in over and before the ground is frozen in the fall, secure one good one-horse breaking plow that will turn a narrow furrow, eight inches being sufficient. Have the cutter well sharpened and then set stakes where you want your rows of strawberries, and plow the ground between the rows, throwing the earth away from the rows. Be careful to keep your furrows straight, and plow has been about three inches of the stakes. Now begin on the opposite side and do the same inches wide of strawberry plants six inches wide will be left standing for each row.

TO SAVE MOISTURE.

When the days are warm and dry there is constant loss of moisture by evaporation. This evaporation occurs not only from the plants, which give out moisture, but also from the surface of the ground, which has been estimated that over two-thirds of a pound of water per square foot is lost from the soil during dry weather. When the top surface is loosened it becomes a covering of dirt, and lessens the loss of moisture. The importance of preventing the escape of moisture may be shown by the fact that in order to produce one ton of hay on one acre 480 tons of water are used. The soil is so loose that it is impossible to save moisture if rain fall. To save moisture first plow the land to depth that may be permitted without throwing the surface soil. Then sow the seeds, weeds, and keep the surface soil always loose and fine.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

There are at present 250,000 Indians in the United States, distributed unevenly throughout twenty-five of the states and territories, the largest number being in the Indian Territory, with 35,000 in Arizona, 18,000 in South Dakota, 13,000 in Oklahoma, 12,000 in California, 10,000 in Wisconsin, 5,000 in New York, and 2,000 in North Carolina.

The great sequoia trees of the Yosemite Valley, Cal., are exceeded in size by the mammoth gum trees of Australia, which are said to be the largest in the world. What is believed to be the loftiest tree growing in the United States is a cypress tree, the cypripedium. One of these trees in the Cape Otway range measured, when felled, 415 feet in length.

The Japanese postoffice department takes extraordinary trouble to deliver mail matter. For instance, a Hong Kong newspaper was sent to Yokohama on April 15, and was returned to Hong Kong on May 11, making a "lost" found; but when returned to the sender it had seven tags attached to it, each tag containing a redirection.

All the flags for British ships of war except the royal standards, are made in the government workyards, and the same number required may be judged from the fact that the color loft at Bhamam alone about 18,000 flags are made in a year.

The mark of a little weather prophet. If the day is going to be fine the flower opens about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but if wet weather is in store the marigold does not open at all.

One of the novel ideas of decorative effect in Japan is to use wire in the garden. What is the wire used for? It is used to keep them in a cage or box of wire until guests arrive, and then release them in the garden.

An eminent Italian doctor has been experimenting with the inhalation of ether in cases of whooping cough, and has obtained good results.

According to the new city directory Chicago now has a population of 1,800,000, with an increase of 55,000 over the figures for 1897.

American forests have produced, during the past year, 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$2,500,000,000.

No one has yet been able to explain why glow-worms are so much more brilliant just before a storm than at any other time.

HOUSEHOLD.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The Wasp Nest.—This is the moment when in country homes a little preventive action will be productive of much comfort in relation to the wasps. These belligerent little insects have by this time appeared and located themselves in their nooks in the crevices of piazza-railings and the stone foundations. In one of the tracts issued from the Entomological Department at Washington, it is advised to watch when the hole is full at night of the wandering insects and then pour a generous dose of chloroform into it. This will exterminate the colony at one blow.

Temperance Cocktails.—The clam cocktail prepared very much as the oyster cocktail of the same name. The title of either is a misnomer, so far as the use of spirituous liquors is concerned. Either may be made without such. Half a dozen of the smallest clams are selected, and are served in a tall glass. Over them is poured a sort of sauce made of a tablespoonful of the liquor, a pinch of cayenne, a teaspoonful each of vinegar, tobacco sauce and tomato catsup. Stir the cocktail before serving and send it to the table ice-cold. The cocktail is eaten with an oyster-fork, a few slips of the liquor being taken afterward.

Banana Sandwiches.—Banana sandwiches are sometimes served as a simple luncheon dessert, or for the children's table. The fruit is sliced and placed between brown slices of buttered bread. These are laid in a shallow glass or china dish, and just before serving a pint of boiled custard is poured over and around them. Another variation for the children's dessert is a wholesome substitute for the eclairs of which they are so fond. Buy at the baker's the long pointed finger rolls, and after one side has been cut down with a fork, dig out as much of the inside as possible. Have ready a little boiled custard made in the ordinary way, except with slight additional thickness gained either with a little gelatine or by stirring in a tablespoonful of flour, wet in a little cold milk. This is the proper proportion of a pint of custard. The custard serves as a filling for the rolls. At this season of the year it is pleasant to eat a little of the strawberry jelly, pressed from fresh strawberries, or a very little pineapple or banana pulp may also be used. The dish is then set in the oven and the filling is baked until the sweet cream or the fruit, which a little sweet chocolate has been graced with, is a welcome variety. It is the pastries of the season, especially unwholesome for youthful stomachs.

Creamed Corned Beef.—The left-over cold cooked corned beef is cut into dice and stirred to a sauce before it is put into a buttered pudding-dish, the mixture covered with half a cupful of cracker crumbs or grated bread crumbs, stirred into a little melted butter. The dish is then set in the oven and baked until the crumbs are brown. The sauce is made by creaming two tablespoonfuls of flour and two of butter with two cupfuls of hot milk, into which a slice of onion has been put during the heating process. The onion should be taken out when the sauce is cooked thick, and a flavoring of celery salt added.

Ginger Ice Cream.—To a pint of milk and half a cupful of sugar heated in a double boiler, add a quarter of a cupful of cold milk, into which has been stirred a tablespoonful of flour. Cook all, stirring constantly for ten minutes. To the yellow of three eggs, slightly beaten, add half a cupful of sugar and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt; dilute this with a little of the hot mixture before pouring all together, and stir until it looks cooked. Strain into the freezer, and add three cupfuls of thin cream, scalded. When cool, flavor with a little of orange or lemon extract and one-third of a cupful of ginger syrup; then freeze. Before it is perfectly stiff, work in half a pound of butter, cut in the cold, finely chopped, then pounded in a mortar and pressed through a sieve.

Orange Charlotte.—Orange charlotte is a delicate dish, and is made from orange jelly, slightly thickened. Use a pint of the jelly, and after it is cold enough to be slightly thick, beat in a pint of whipped cream with the whites of two eggs. Line a mold with lady-fingers, interspersed with a few slices of orange, and pour in the mixture. Serve cold, with a custard made from the yolks of the eggs and a pint of milk.

Coffee Tablets.—Coffee tablets are one of the latest additions to condensed foods. One of these dropped into a cup of hot water produces quickly the breakfast coffee, and should be useful for the picnic basket as well as for the light housekeeper. It is sometimes necessary to make a cup of coffee for a single person. Take a tablespoonful of coffee and stir with perhaps the quarter of the white of an egg. Add half a cupful of cold water, and then add a full cupful of boiling water. After this is put in, boil two minutes. Few cooks are able to accomplish the economical and palatable service of a single cup of coffee.

Rainwater.—A city housekeeper contrives to have rainwater to wash her china and silverware, and even for the summer. She does this by tapping the eaves-pipe, using a large clean barrel to hold the water. It should not be put under drainage, however, but after a steady rain has washed the roof and dirt from the roof, and the water is clear, it is better the usual drink, this kind of water for the blankets.

It is easy to manage their washing at home with a little care. Some housekeepers send them out a pair a week, but if an odd day towards the latter end of the week is taken, it can all be done at once.

BREAD CRUMBS.

The scraps of the breadbox are something that often weighs heavily on the thought of the economical housekeeper. In summer bread soon molds, and the scraps, if not removed at least twice a week from the box and attended to, soon contaminate the whole. Every scrap of bread, even the crumbs of the bread-box, may be made useful if they are systematically saved and dried.

If a supply of bread is baked semi-weekly, the breadbox should be cleared out as soon as the baking is ready to be put away, and all scraps not large enough for toast or for fried bread should be broken up and set on a tin plate in the heating closet to dry. The entire slices and pieces of a loaf which are saved for toast or for other purposes should be kept by themselves and systematically used up once a week. If they are not used for toast or fried bread after standing a few days they should be broken up and dried in the heating closet with the smaller scraps. These scraps to be properly dried for crumbs must stand in this place until all moisture has left them. They are then in a condition to be prepared for bread, for use in puddings and for stuffing. For use in puddings, there is no purpose of cooking for soft stale bread, except, possibly, for stuffing. For use in puddings, there are a great many cooks who do not know the value of "raspings," the bread crumbs that a golden brown in the heating closet. Cook up a few of these fried crumbs to decorate a fried fish or to scatter through a cake of bread. They are also useful in macaroni. When necessary to cover an imperfectly browned fish, or any fried dish, a few raspings fried a golden brown will be broken up and dried. They will repair all the sins of poor frying.

For use in puddings and in any dish of which they are to form a component part, bread crumbs, dried and sifted, should be used, and should be moistened for use with a pint of scalded milk. Do not attempt to soften dried crumbs with cold milk; it takes too long. There is the proper proportion of a pint of custard. The custard serves as a filling for the rolls. At this season of the year it is pleasant to eat a little of the strawberry jelly, pressed from fresh strawberries, or a very little pineapple or banana pulp may also be used. The dish is then set in the oven and the filling is baked until the sweet cream or the fruit, which a little sweet chocolate has been graced with, is a welcome variety. It is the pastries of the season, especially unwholesome for youthful stomachs.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Lemon Cookies.—Four cups of flour, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, juice and grated peel of one lemon, three eggs beaten very light. When well mixed add half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of milk. Roll out like cookies, bake a light brown. Do not attempt to make them stiff. Use no other wetting.

Soy.—Crush two quarts each of stemmed currants and raspberries, add three cups of vinegar, two cups of sugar, a teaspoonful each of ground mustard, black pepper, boil one hour, then bottle and seal.

Spiced Grapes.—Take six pounds of grapes, pulp them and cook the pulp until you can remove the seeds by passing through a sieve; put them with the skins and cook an hour. Then add three pounds of whole sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a half pound of cloves and allspice, and a half pint of vinegar. Cook half an hour longer and send to the table.

Cheese Balls.—Blend one cake of Neufchâtel cheese with two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, the same measure of chopped almonds and one tablespoonful of minced parsley or chives. Dip butter paddies into ice-water and mold the cheese into balls the size of an ordinary hickory nut. Serve with the pie.

It is a very common sight, in the streets of Paris, to see baby carriages which are propelled by electricity.

A large lake of boiling mud, two miles in circumference, exists on the plains of Grogogana, Java. In the center, innumerable volcanoes and mountains are constantly rising and falling while on the western edge, are two gigantic bubbles, which form like huge balloons, and explode about three times a minute.

A young man in St. Louis thought he had fallen into extreme good luck when he married a pretty milliner who was earning \$25 a week. His salary is only \$12, and he mentally combined the two incomes saying, "On \$37 a week we can live in clover." The honeymoon was barely over when she resigned her position and this man so disgusted him that he became rude, and she has left him.

The comparative durability of iron and aluminum horseshoes was recently tested in the cavalry of Finland. Several horses were equipped with one aluminum shoe and the other three iron shoes. In some cases the aluminum shoe was on a fore foot. In others on a hind foot. The shoes were worn for six weeks, and the aluminum shoe was in better condition than the others.

Some of the delights of a soldier's life are thus summarized by a tired Irishman who is camped at the Old Ordnance: "A halting place full of bilsters, I couldn't eat the stew they gave me. The bumps in my greenward mattress, and the bugs that crawl into my ears, keep me awake all night. The mosquitoes buzz about my ears, but I might as well be all alone from drilling in coarse shoes."

Two enterprising and industrious shoe makers, John and Amelia Waterfield, of New York City, have been awarded respectively nineteen and seventeen, do most of the work on their father's farm, in Pine Ridge, Santa Clara County, Cal. For three years they have been thus employed, and voluntarily they are full of bilsters, I couldn't eat the stew they gave me. The bumps in my greenward mattress, and the bugs that crawl into my ears, keep me awake all night. The mosquitoes buzz about my ears, but I might as well be all alone from drilling in coarse shoes."

Young Folks.

DOLLY'S LESSON.

Come here you niggerman! I'm ashamed to have 'tess You don't know any letter 'tess Just your cookie S.

Now listen and I'll tell you— This round hole is mamma's O. And when you put a tail in It makes it Q, you know.

And if it has a front door To walk in at, it's C. Then make a seat right here To sit on, and it's U.

And this tall letter, dolly, Is I, and it stands for me; And when it puts a hat on, It makes a J, you see.

And curly I, of J, dear, Is P. And E without his shippers on Is only F, you see!

You turn A upside downwards, And people call it V; And if it's twins like this one, W 'till be.

Now, dolly, when you learn 'em, Most 'tess know a great big heap— I believe you've gone asleep!

THE JOKE ON MR. HAWK.

"There," mamma said fervently, "do hope these little fluff balls will have a chance to grow up before a miserable hen hawk spies them out!" She set one little yellow chick after another down on the soft clover patch and brought out old Mother Biddy to take care of them. The very best and carefullest Mother Biddy in the world can't always save her baby from that great, terrible, swooping thing that pounces down on it all in a flash!

Hen hawks had bothered poor mamma a great deal that season. First one little yellow brood and then another little brown brood had been sadly broken up, until only a few lonesome little fellows were putting on their feather coats out in the barnyard. This little brood was the last one hatched, and the very, very choicest one. Mamma said every baby in it was worth quite a lot of money.

"There, scamper away, little chickens, and mind you keep your little weather-eyes out for swooping, pouncing things up in the air!" said she, and the minute you see one, run—run—run for Mother Biddy's feather bed!" Then mamma went in and Tillie came out. She was raising chickens too, only hers didn't grow a bit or shed their cunning little yellow dresses for feather coats. Tillie's chickens were made of wire heads and legs, and when you set them down on the clover patch, how they didn't scurry away!

Tillie set one down now. He was as big—or as little—and every bit as yellow and fluffy as mamma's chickens and he looked like an own cousin without any removals. His first name was Fluffy and his last name, the family name was Duff.

There, Fluffy Duff, you stay right straight here and catch a single worm for dinner," commanded Tillie's little voice, "an' get 'quainted with mamma's chickens!"

As hour after hour afterward mamma heard a squeaking and clucking and hurried to the door just in time to "shoo" a great hawk away from the clover patch. But before he went, though he was frightened nearly out of his wits, mamma "shooed" so loud, he snatched up a tiny yellow thing and sailed away with it in his claws.

"There's one gone so soon!" groaned poor mamma, running out with Tillie at her heels.

"One, two, three—why, no, they're all here. Here's ten!" Then mamma counted all over again. There were only three left! "Oh, oh," she said, "Fluffy Duff—'tess was Fluffy Duff!" Tillie cried in horror. And it was 22 minutes by mamma's clock before she saw the hawk, right in front of her!

"An' I guess when he sees how Fluffy Duff's bones, he'll wish he hadn't!"

A WHISTLING LANGUAGE.

The probabilities are that very few people have heard of this curious language, which is in use by the shepherds of Tenerife. It dates from a prehistoric period, although the first notice of it is made by a French traveler in 1655. By placing two or three fingers in the mouth, it is possible to make the whistle carry to a distance of about three miles, and in these long hills even to a much greater distance. The shepherds are enabled in this manner to carry on a conversation with their distant friends, and so prevent any feeling of loneliness.

It may sound curious and paradoxical, but the whistles in Spanish, that is to say, the words represented by the whistling air of the Spanish language. Long practice and heredity have given the whistling a brevity in the art, for their vocabulary is lengthy one and embraces a code of signals which is so telegraphically exact it is hard to express in the ordinary manner. The children, as well as the adults are adepts, and it is an unusual thing to find two elderly archbishops conversing across wide ravines and lofty peaks without seeing each other the whole time.

REMEMBER.

Bad associates and good manners never affiliate. A kindness should always be remembered, and a confidence sacredly kept. Punctuality in keeping appointments is a cardinal virtue. Young people should be prompt.

Tardiness is trust to the best interests of life.

Be careful of your speech as of your action.

Be sure to pronounce correctly and enunciate distinctly, in a clear voice avoiding shrill notes and nasal tones.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which Will Prove Worth Reading.

Swimming is taught in some of the public schools of Boston.

Electricity is used to illuminate some of the catacombs of Rome, and it will soon be introduced in all the catacombs of that city.

The shovel-fish is so called because it uses its nose to turn over the mud at the bottom of the sea, in quest of the worms and small shell-fish on which it feeds.

After experimenting for ten years, Mr. Feltzoff, an amateur botanist of Voronezh, Russia, has succeeded in cultivating roses which are of a pure black tint.

The explosion of a soda water siphon in a Washington, D. C., drug store, dashed a clerk named George Curtis against the ceiling, and blew off the back of his head.

In a mass of amber, about five inches in diameter, recently dredged out of the Baltic Sea, there was distinctly visible, in its interior, a little squirrel. Fur, claws and claws could be clearly seen.

Last year the consumption of beer in the United States amounted to 34,423,000 barrels. If the present war should last, the brewers will have then paid into the Treasury the nice little sum of \$68,840,188.

Only once in their history as a nation have the Spaniards achieved a naval victory. That was at the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, with the aid of the Venetians and Genoa, they annihilated the Turkish fleet.

A fleet is composed of twelve battleships; an squadron is composed of less than twelve battleships, and is sometimes a part of a fleet; a flotilla is composed of twelve or more men-of-war, some of which may be battleships.

A medical authority asserts that drowning is rarely due to cramps experienced by a swimmer. It is stated that in many cases the pressure of water causes sudden perforation of the eardrum, and that vertigo and unconsciousness result.

A paper-hanging machine has been invented by a London artisan. The roll of paper is fixed to a rod at the bottom of the wall, a paste receptacle is attached, and the paper is automatically pasted and neatly spread on the wall by an elastic roller.

Sharks are numerous in Cuban waters, and the fishermen swim with them. It is said, that in the latter case, they are plentiful, because of the numbers of corpses that have been thrown to them, during the past three years, from Morro Castle.

Poison-ivy caused the death of Miss Georgiana Johnston, of New Falls, New York. She was a graduate of the State Normal School, Teachers, and while inspecting plants with the botanical class, they touched her lips and caused blood poisoning.

The Car of Russia has an understudy, who saves him very much. When the Car is traveling, and does not wish to disturb himself, the understudy saves himself at car windows and on car platforms, and bows to the greetings of subjects.

A pall of water can be made to boil, without fire, by constantly stirring it with a wooden paddle. This feat was recently performed in the physical laboratory at the John Hopkins University, and required five hours of unceasing work with the paddle.

Several fashionable and shapely young men in New York City have been clothed in fur of expense that has furnished for them by the popular tailors. It is expected that they will act as perambulating advertisements, and to their acquaintances praise the makers of their garments.

The multiplicity of Morro Castles in Spanish harbors have led to confusion. El Morro means "beating or overhauling," and is employed to describe a rugged precipitous and overhanging rock at the entrance of a harbor, surrounded by a castle and a lighthouse.

The chief grave-digger at Westminster Abbey, is Mr. George Hooper, who has been in service thirty-eight years. During that time he has dug the graves of thirty-eight great men, including Lord Palmerston, Darwin, Herschel, Tennyson, Dickens and Gladstone.

A big fish known as the back by Cliff-Cliff, looked in the back by Cliff-Cliff, Son R. Souder, of Los Angeles, while he was fishing off Catalina Island. The fish weighed 180 pounds, and weighed twenty miles before it was landed. The struggle lasted nearly seven hours.

An attack of the grip, in 1893, caused Mary Giffard, of Independence, Kansas, to lose her voice so that she could speak no more for five years. A few days ago, while in her garden, a bug crawled across her hand. She screamed in terror, and has since been able to talk as well as ever.

A GROWING STONE.

A West Goldsboro (Me) man tells a queer story about a stone that grows. It is an egg-shaped, flinty-looking rock, which he picked up in a cave near his home over 30 years ago. Then it weighed about 12 pounds and from its odd shape was kept in the house and on the doorstep as a curiosity. As the years passed, the stone increased in size. Six years ago it weighed 40 pounds, and now it tips the scale at 65 pounds. The owner swears it is the same stone, and tells a likely story with numerous witnesses to back him up.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Arranged for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Stratford will build a new city hall, Lord and Lady Aberdeen are at Vancouver.

The 80th Battalion Band at Guelph has disbanded.

The Bell Telephone Company has reduced its rates in London.

The O. P. R. land sales for July totalled \$30,000, realising \$123,000.

A couple of skeletons were dug up on St. Joseph street, London, on Tuesday.

Henry Tandy has been appointed manager of the Kingston Locomotive Works.

The C. P. R. telegraph rates to the Kootenay have been reduced to \$1 for ten words.

Superintendent Frank Peden of Immigration has been on a tour of United States agencies.

Ten thousand acres of the Manitoba University land grant will be placed on the market this season.

A laborer in Kingston named Thomas Walsh died on Friday morning from the effects of a stroke.

The crop outlook in Nova Scotia is very satisfactory. There is a notable increase in the acreage of wheat.

A horse belonging to Contractor Corbett, of London, is dead, there from lack of food.

The "peg-legs" so far arrested in connection with the murder of the London policeman Tooley, number 38.

It is said that the session of the Quebec Legislature will not be held before the second week in January.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been obliged to decline an invitation to leave before the Y. M. C. A. at Detroit.

A Halifax undertaking firm is busy with a rush order for metal lined coffins. It is said they are to be shipped to Cuba.

Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, chief of the Dominion Police, will, it is probable, go to England to bring back Capt. Theriault, the absconding militia officer.

The late George Dawson, of London, left \$10,000 to the Aged People's Home, \$500 to the Home for Incurables, and \$500 to the late Mrs. Dawson.

Formal notice is given that the Reliance Marine Insurance Company has ceased to carry on business in Canada, and applies for a certificate of incorporation in the United States.

Bellefleur citizens will vote on the question of reducing the number of aldermen from 21 to 11, on Aug. 19.

New regulations and rules to govern the Canadian police force have been adopted and printed in the Canada Gazette.

A returned Klondiker at Montreal says the recent reports of thirty million dollar washings are very much exaggerated.

Prof. A. A. Riddick, Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, has refused the Dairy Commissioner of New Zealand.

B. Battery will, return to Quebec from Halifax on Tuesday, when the Royal Artillery detachment will go back to their old quarters.

Dr. E. E. Dawson and Lieut.-Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine Department, have been appointed members of the Geographic Board of Canada.

It is reported at Victoria, B. C., that the steamer Hamlin was involved in a collision with the steamer M. McConnell on the Skeena river. No lives were lost.

Hamilton ratepayers have voted against the operation of the street railway by the city and in favour of extending the present company's franchise for 15 years.

The Champlain statue, which alone weighs 8,000 pounds, and which was recently brought out on the steamship Californian, will be shortly placed in position in Quebec.

Mormon settlers of Cardston, Man., deny the charges of Dr. Robertson, in a recent address at the Roberts house, that they are violating the marriage laws of Canada.

There was heavy hailstorm at Burnside, Man., on Tuesday night. Some of the stones were seven inches in circumference. The storm extended east as far as Fort Erie.

A rumor is current on the Pacific coast that the Imperial Government is about to acquire the whole site of Esquimalt Village for the purpose of fortification works and dock extension.

In view of the criticisms that have been made with respect to exhibiting his cattle at fairs in competition with other farmers, Premier Greenfield has decided not to show his stock again at any Manitoba fair.

The Yukon party from the Interior Department, which left with the military expedition and reached Telegraph Creek last week, are now en route to the Pacific coast to join Commissioner Ogilvie at Wrangell or Dyea.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Mr. J. H. McCreery, general manager of the Government Railway, were in Halifax on Saturday in connection with a railway matter, which it is proposed to erect there.

Dr. Saunders, director of the Experimental Farm, has left Ottawa for Winnipeg. He is to inspect the Experimental farms in the West and will meet Mr. Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist, at Agassiz, B. C., in two weeks.

Prof. Saunders, director of Experimental Farms, telegraphs from Brandon that the crops in the eastern and central parts of Manitoba are very good. In south, central and western parts it is said the crops have suffered from lack of early rain, and are uneven and below the average.

A contract between Quebec and the Great Northern Railway has been signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. R. G. Durnan, president of the company. By this agreement Quebec invests \$200,000 in the stock of the Great Northern and the latter will give Quebec railway connections with Pelly Sound.

Dr. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general, warns parties using the special quick-delivery stamps not to forget to add the ordinary postage, which the latter should have. This defeats the object of the delivery stamp. The latter should have its regular postage as well as the delivery stamp before the stamp becomes effective.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Emile Zola is traveling incognito in England.

Prof. John Caird, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow, is dead at the age of 78 years.

The Irish local government bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

The Irish Local Government bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

The postmaster of Scarva, County Down, Ireland, Robert Taylor, is dead at the reported age of 110 years.

Right Hon. James Hryon, M.P., has been selected as President of the recently formed Anglo-American League.

The northwest of Great Britain has been swept by a violent storm which did much damage to the fishing fleets and to the crops.

The famous Hope collection of paintings has been purchased by dealer Wertheimer, a London, Eng., dealer in works of art, for \$767,500.

The Earl of Winchelsea's counsel has published a letter denying Mr. Hooly's statement that he was paid \$50,000 for acting as Chairman of a committee.

The Prince of Wales has started for the Solent. He was carried from his room in Marlborough House on an ambulance which was placed in a hospital ambulance. The Princess of Wales went with him, and the royal yacht Osborne has been specially prepared for the use of the royal party.

The ships of the Canadian green fleet for this season, have exceeded the last season's total.

Joshua Green, a Canadian, is reported to have been killed by lightning at Casper Creek, Wyoming.

Ferdinand W. Pock, of Chicago, will be United States Commissioner General for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Four Sisters of Charity of the Delta County, Mich., Hospital are reported to be lost in the woods near Maywood, Mich.

Over 200 labourers of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Co. at Lorain, Ohio, are on strike for an increase of wages from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per day.

A San Francisco paper says a contract has been awarded for a cable to connect the United States with Hong Kong, the Philippines and Japan.

The car barn of the Consolidated Traction Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was completely gutted by fire on Saturday night, causing a loss of \$75,000, well covered by insurance.

Susie E. Swift, of New York, who a year and a half ago caused a sensation by desecrating the Statue of Liberty for the Roman Catholic church, is about to become a Dominican nun.

The Beach Hotel, of Galveston, Texas, located on the Gulf front, and one of the leading summer and winter resorts in the south, was burned on Saturday, entailing a loss estimated at \$250,000.

Of late the Canadian Light and Railway Company of Madison, Ind., as a measure of economy, have been employing young women as conductors, and refuse to ride on the cars.

Charles Warren Spalding, the convicted ex-president of the Globe Savoy Bank, formerly at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was married on Saturday. Spalding is serving an indeterminate sentence in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

An hour after the ceremony, the ex-banker was back in his cell in jail, and the bride had gone away with her father.

GENERAL.

The new Chilean cruiser Almirante O'Higgins has arrived at Valparaiso.

Japan is reinforcing its squadron at Seishan, and is ready, it is thought, for Philippine operations.

A fresh inquiry into the loss of La Bourgeois has been ordered by the French Minister of Marine.

Italy's naval armaments are to be increased because of the proposed additions to the British navy.

She-Can your friend do any tricks with the bicycle?—I should think so. He succeeded in getting the bike to ride on credit.

The Chinese Ambassador at Berlin has left for his way by the United States steamer, it is thought, for incapacity.

The rebellion in Kwangsi province, China, is practically ended. Kungun has been captured, and the Government and 1,000 rebels slain.

The Mediterranean squadron has returned to Malta from an interesting visit to Japan, during which the officers and men, numbering several thousand, visited Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and other sacred spots.

An intimate friend of ex-Queen Lilokalani, of Hawaii, states that when she reaches Honolulu she will issue a proclamation, during which she will state to the United States, and will present a claim for the Crown lands confiscated by the republic.

DE LA WARR WILL DISOBEY.

Admits He Received £25,000 From Mr. Hooly. "An Recognition of Services Rendered."

A despatch from London says:—The Earl of de Warr has issued a statement denying that he accepted money to join any of the companies promoted by Mr. Ernest Hooly, the bankrupt, but he admits that he received about £25,000 from Mr. Hooly in recognition of services rendered, having worked hard in the interests of the companies with which he was connected. Lord de Warr adds that he is justified in accepting the gift, he does not desire to enter a shilling to the companies, and he is therefore taking steps to refund it. Lord Templeton and Lord de Warr have both stated that they received money from Hooly.



THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

HOW LONG DO THEY LIVE.

What Statistics Show About the Average Life of a Railroadman.

If there is one subject that interests a railroad man more than another it is how long he will live. Whenever you meet a railroad man or a group of them, the subject you will find them discussing, or the first question they will put to you in conversation is "What is the average life of a railroadman?"

The popular idea that the average life of a railroadman is about seven years, is a fallacy. The statistics show that the average life of a railroadman is about 22 years.

One of the principal roads entering Louisville has compiled statistics on the subject only recently. On that road during the last three years there were only two men killed and 158 injured. Of these men all but two were brakemen, and these two, who were freight conductors, were at the time of the accidents acting as brakemen.

It might be supposed that inexperienced men would be most apt to get injured, but the records show differently. A correspondent of the Railroad Gazette contributes the following table of percentages of injured men according to their term of service:

Number of trainmen injured, 12,160 per cent; in service two years, 11.11 per cent; in service three years, 10.35 per cent; in service four years, 20 per cent; in service five years, 21.77 per cent; in service six years, 9.63 per cent; in service seven years, 9.90 per cent; in service eight years, 2.47 per cent; in service nine years, 4.10 per cent; in service ten years, 4.10 per cent. The remaining 8.89 per cent have been in the service over ten years, and in some instances, 15, 18 and 22 years.

AFTER SIX YEARS SERVICE.

It will be seen that the largest average of injuries occurs among the men who have been in service six years, and the figures given would indicate that the employees as a general rule are not careful up to the time when they have been in the service three or four years, and then become more careless until about their eighth year of service, when the figures show that they again become more careful, as those who had worked over ten years have a smaller percentage of accidents, and in some instances, those who worked six years.

With the completion of the equipment of box cars with automatic couplers and air brakes the liability of trainmen being injured will be reduced to a minimum, the records showing that at least two-thirds of the accidents were caused by men attempting to couple automatic drawbrakes with a link and pin to the old-fashioned screw drawbrakes. Other accidents were caused by uneven drawbrakes, some of which vary as much as three inches in height. Many men were injured by stepping on stones or a link in jumping off to throw switches, and several were jerked off the uncovered tops of cars. A few men were injured while engaged in coupling cars loaded with long lumber or bridge iron extending over the ends of the cars. This danger will soon be a thing of the past, since most of the companies require two cars to be used whenever there is long timber to be loaded.

FORMING A NAVAL RESERVE.

Five Hundred Hardy Newfoundland Fishermen to be Enlisted.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Mr. George J. Goshen, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has arranged to organize a naval reserve among the Newfoundland fishermen numbering 500, who will be drilled by special instructors, sent from England. For this purpose, the men receiving \$50 each, cash, for each month engaged Newfoundland is the only colony where the experiment is being tried.

VERY FOXY.

Henry, she said, disconcertingly, you didn't give me a birthday gift.

By Jove, that's so, said Henry, but, you see, you always look so young that I can't realize you ever had a birthday.

Then she was happy, and she smiled the mean, subtle smile of a woman who has saved money.

MORE TROOPS FOR MERRITT.

The Hostile Attitude of the Philippine Insurgents Necessitates a Strong American Force.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—Although the War Department officials will not admit that they have any intention of reinforcing further General Merritt's forces at Cavite, there is reason to believe that some of the troops now in Eastern camps, who desire to see active service, will not find the opportunity unless the Government shall change its present plans with respect to the Philippines. It is believed to be necessary even if America's claim is limited to the claims stated in the conditions submitted to Spain, namely, to the military occupancy of the shores of the bay of Manila, to furnish to General Merritt a larger force than he has now at his command.

It is realized that 20,000 soldiers can scarcely be expected to maintain United States authority and protect the inhabitants over a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of the war programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders have convinced the War Department that the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

Occasionally the lives of the inhabitants of a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is 25 miles from the entrance at Corregidor island to the city of Manila at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city, in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

MEN FOR GARRISON DUTY.

The Force in Cuba Will be Partially Made Up of Men of this Class, According to Washington Advises.

A despatch from Washington, says:—In the event of peace not less than 30,000 troops will be stationed in Cuba for garrison duty.

This is the minimum given to me by an officer of the Government high in authority. This official thinks it quite probable that as many as 50,000 troops will be needed to maintain the main posts of Cuba. They will, he thinks, not be needed in large numbers at other points. The plan, moreover, is that all Spanish troops now in Cuba shall be sent back to Spain. When I spoke to Adjutant-General Corbin today on this subject he intimated strongly that the United States would probably have to share in the expense of transporting these troops back to the mother country.

The situation in Cuba is being studied now somewhat from the standpoint of peace. Official figures to which I have had access show that there are 180,000 effective troops in Cuba. There will be nothing left for them to do but to lay down their arms and become pensioners upon the United States Government, or to be sent back to their country, partially at least, at the expense of the United States. The latter it is believed, will be the wisest course.

With these probabilities in mind there is no serious intent on the part of the Administration that the volunteer army will be kept intact for at least one year, I was told to-day by an official who more than any other person has to do with the drafting of the Act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment in time of war. Some erroneous conclusions have been reached from the reading of this Act. For example, the opening sentence of section four of the Act provides that "the volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of the war." But the closing sentence says that the "an composing of the volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of the war." Thus, it is insisted by this high authority, the President may at any time during the two years for which the volunteer army is authorized to call into service for garrison duty or otherwise. Congress will not be called upon to authorize to disband the volunteer army, as efficient work is expected to be found for it pending the adjustments following peace. It is safe to say that not less than 50,000 men will be in Manila, Cuba, and Porto Rico to uphold American interests in those islands.

WASHINGTON FEARS.

An Incident in the Guardship of President McKinley.

A correspondent writing from Washington details the precautions taken at the White House to protect President McKinley from harm, and gives the following citation of a ludicrous incident in this connection.

One of the best known and most respected members of the Treasury staff has been accustomed for some time to buy the fresh eggs for his home table of a clerk in the department, who lives out of town, and has a little poultry yard. The clerk brings in eggs three times a week, and the purchaser, who lives near the department, carries them in a paper parcel of a basket when he goes home at the usual hour. One day his parcel happened to be a little larger than usual, with a somewhat uncertain handle. He was going home as usual at noon, and took a short cut across the White House grounds. It was just after some sectional articles had appeared. As he entered the grounds a new policeman who had been stationed near the Treasury staff was looking in the other direction, but, suddenly turning the officer caught sight of the gingerly carrier, and ordered him to halt. The unconscious civil servant passed on, and the officer shouted again, and at the same time making a significant gesture with his club. This time the order was understood and the man halted. The officer came up.

"What have you in that bag?" he inquired.

"Only some things I am carrying home," was the answer.

"What kind of things?"

"Oh, some household supplies," replied the carrier, who was convinced.

"Let me see them."

By this time several passers by had been attracted, and the carrier, who was a little nervous, blushed the innocent gentleman gently opened the reticule and the officer took a sudden glimpse into it.

The officer was evidently expecting to see a sack of dynamite. The expression of his face when he saw instead a dozen cross-boned eggs, was a study. Without exchanging a glance with the suspect he made a quick motion with his club indicating that the carrier might be allowed to pass, and he turned and strode majestically away.

If any crack does succeed in terrorizing Washington during the present crisis it will not be because of any lack of vigilance on the part of the police.

NO WORK FOR HIM.

My friend, said the temperance lecturer solemnly, you ought to stop drinking.

Possibly, returned the other, but if everybody should take your advice did you ever stop to think what the world would be like?

Now, and then a good man runs across a problem that just about takes his breath away.

MANY ACTS OF BRUTALITY.

SPANISH TROOPS WREAK VENGEANCE ON THE PORTO RICANS.

Spaniards and Rins Mark Their Retriev—Soldiers Fling the Villages and Maltreat the Women and Children at the Army Field Barracks.

A despatch from Porto Rico, Porto Rico, says:—The Spanish troops formerly stationed in this part of Porto Rico are now being sent to the interior, leaving behind them a trail of blood, burning plantations and desolated villages.

Porto Rican refugees, who are coming into Porto Rico in great numbers, report that unparalleled outrages have been perpetrated by the Spanish soldiers in the villages of Juan Diaz, Comino, and Adjuntas.

With wild rage over the American invasion, the Spaniards are reported to be wreaking vengeance upon inoffensive non-combatants, firing their houses, and maltreating the women and children. Some of the acts of brutality reported here are shocking beyond description.

GENEROUS MALTREAT WOMEN.

The steady stream of terror-stricken refugees that began to pour into Porto Rico on Saturday night has continued. They are appealing to the United States military authorities for protection. All tell the same stories of brutality and violence.

It seems probable that the situation

YOU WANT SCHOOL BOOKS

The best place to buy is

at Parker's

The Largest Stock,

The Best Assortment,

The Lowest Prices.

We carry a complete line of
SCHOOL BOOKS

Public and High Schools.

We will offer special values for
school opening in

Blank Books,
Scribblers,
Exercise Books,
Lead Pencils, Etc.

See our Bargains in—

Note Papers,

Writing Pads,

and all sizes of Envelopes.

Fine Quality Sq. Envelopes,
only 15c. a box.

PARKER'S
Drug and Book Store.

THE PEARCE CO.,
LIMITED,
MARMORA.

We desire to increase our trade with
the citizens of Stirling and surround-
ing country. To do this we are now
offering some special lines at the fol-
lowing prices:

1x6x8 Hemlock Flooring, \$9 per M. ft.

1x6x8 Pine Siding, (Bevelled or

Cove) \$11 per M. ft.

1x3x4x12 Ash V-Joint, \$15 per M. ft.

ROUGH LUMBER FROM \$5 TO \$9 M. ft.

Full assortment of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS & MOULDINGS

always on hand. We make a special-
ty of VERANDAH MATERIAL.

Orders filled promptly and satisfac-
tion assured.

PAINTS!

OILS!

We handle Robertson's Ready Mixed

paints. They are bound to give

satisfaction. A full line of Oils al-

ways on hand.

Also, a Full Stock of

SCREEN DOORS & WINDOWS,

CORN PLANTERS,

FISHING TACKLE,

GARDEN RAKES, HOES, &c.

H. & J. WARREN,

THE HARDWARE & TINWARE MERCHANTS,

MILL ST.

CHEAP SHOES.

Holding Down Prices==

That is what we have been doing, and what we will

do. During August we will continue to sell all

Colored and Black Oxford Shoes at and below cost

to clear them out for Fall Stock. If you want Bar-

gains now is your chance.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

Brown & McCutcheon.

PARKER BROTHERS BANKERS, STIRLING ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business
transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.
Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada,
United States and Great Britain.
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordi-
nary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail, 6:15 a.m. 5:30 p.m.
Mixed, 6:25 p.m. 10:15 a.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899.

LOCAL MATTERS.

No Paper Next Week.

As the time has come for taking our
usual annual holidays, this News-Argus
will not be issued next week.

Mr. U. Wright shipped another lot of
horses to Montreal last week.

Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Bowmanville,
conducted the services in the Presby-
terian Church on Sunday last.

Remember the Young People's excu-
sion to the "Lake on the Mountain" on
Pieton. See large hills. Good time ex-
pected. Bring your lunch basket and
come.

Rev. J. R. Bonner exchanged pulpits
with Rev. Mr. Cowart, of Belleville,
on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Cowart tak-
ing Mr. Bonner's work and Rev. Mr.
Bonner preaching in Belleville.

Men are busy at work finishing the
plastering in Parker Bros. store on
Front St. (rebuilt since the fire last
winter), and it will not be long till the
street is once more clear of the rubbish
caused by building operations.

A Harvest Home dinner will be given
in the Baptist Church at Hubble Hill
on Tuesday, Aug. 23rd. Dinner will
be served at 6 p.m. A good programme
of recitations, singing, instrumental
music and addresses will also be given.
See posters.

Messrs. E. A. E. Halliwell and H. L.
Bouldrick have been asked to meet two
of Belleville's tennis players in a friend-
ly tournament on Friday evening. We
hope our boys will give a good account
of themselves. We also understand
that arrangements are being made for a
county tournament.

St. John's Church, Stirling.

Sunday services, Aug. 14, there will
be a celebration of the Holy Commu-
nion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.
m. Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

St. Thomas' Church, Rawdon, the ser-
vice on Sunday will be at 8 p.m.

Sunday School opens at 3 p.m. sharp.

A most dastardly attempt at incendiar-
ism was made on Thursday night
last in a frame building owned by Mr.
F. B. Parker, on Front street, just west
of Mr. Harris's bakery. It was fitted up
a few years ago by Mr. Parker as a
double dwelling, and one part is now
occupied by Mr. Robert Fletcher, the
other part being vacant. On the night
above mentioned some one obtained an
entrance into the vacant dwelling, and
with some rags saturated with coal oil
started a fire in the cellar way. The
smoke penetrated into the other part of
the building, and awoke Mr. Fletcher
and the other members of his family,
who, after some investigation discovered
the whereabouts of the fire. It had
then got into a nice little blaze and in a
short time would have been under full
control. Mr. Fletcher soon extinguished
it with a few pails of water. There is a
row of wooden buildings along there,
and had the fire once got started it
would have been almost impossible to
save any of them. That we should have
a firebug in our midst is to be de-
plored, and whoever he is it would not
fare well with him if he is found out.

Messrs. W. S. White and P. T. Ward
left for Galt the first of the week to at-
tend the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., now
in session there, as representatives from
Stirling Lodge No. 289.

Mrs. John Forestell, living near the
northeast corner of Rawdon, met with
an accident on Sunday evening last,
breaking a leg just above the ankle.
With her husband she was returning
from a neighbor's when the horse be-
came frightened, and started to run.
Mrs. Forestell jumped out of the rig,
breaking her leg as above stated.

The Event of the Season

Will be the Lawn Social at Wellman's
Corners, to be given on the Public
School Grounds on Friday evening,
Aug. 19th. The grounds will be pro-
fessely decorated and brilliantly illumi-
nated. The Marmora Brass Band will
furnish music for the occasion. There
will also be a grand pyrotechnic dis-
play and an exhibition of remarkable
feats on the slack wire. Abundance of
refreshments. Do not miss it. See
posters.

Village Council.

Minutes of a special meeting of the
Stirling Municipal Council, held Aug.
5, 1899.

Members present—H. S. Ferguson,
reeve; J. F. Cooney, W. J. Graham,
Henry Kew and Thos. H. McKee.
The following accounts were on mo-
tion ordered to be paid:
Caverley & Co., lumber for side-
walks, balance, \$42.21
John Gould, teaming, 3.60
Mr. Chas. E. Barker, cashed, his
cheque on Parker Bros. for \$50, proceeds
to apply on cost of submission of water-
works by-law in case said by-law fails
to carry.

Moved by Mr. McKee, seconded by
Mr. Graham, that the cheque be receiv-
ed. Carried.

The Reeve gave notice that at the
next meeting of the Council he would
introduce a by-law for the construction
of waterworks.

Moved by Mr. Cooney, seconded by
Mr. Graham, that the sum of \$250.00 be
borrowed from Parker Bros. to meet
current expenses. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned.
JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

PERSONALS.

Dr. C. M. Kingston has settled in Van-
couver, B.C., for the practice of his pro-
fession.

Mrs. S. G. Faulkner, of Vancouver, B.C.,
is visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Wood, of Rochester, N.Y., is visit-
ing Mr. Thos. Cooke's.

Mr. Wm. Holden went to London, Ont.,
on Monday last, returning home again on
Wednesday morning.

Miss May Dame, of Toronto, niece of
Mrs. C. W. White, is the guest of her cous-
in, Mr. T. G. Clark, Stirling.

Mrs. J. C. Whyte, who has been visiting
her sister, Mrs. J. J. Wemp, of Kingston,
has returned home.

Mrs. W. F. Ashley is visiting friends in
Madoc.

Miss Ora Ostrander, of Trenton, was
visiting friends in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Thrasher arrived
home last Saturday, after a week's holiday
trip to various places.

Miss Seelye, of Rochester, N.Y., has been
visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. S. Ferguson.

Mr. Geo. H. Ferguson arrived home last
week to spend his holidays, and is now
camping at Crow Lake.

Mr. Chas. Stevens, of the Napanee Star,
was in town on Monday.

Miss Hattie Eastwood, of Marmora,
is spending a few days as the guest of Miss
Hattie Martin.

Miss Hattie Arthur left yesterday to
visit friends in Kingston.

Miss Nina Denill returned home last
night from visiting her sister in Belleville.
She was accompanied by Miss Gordon, who
will visit here for a time.

Mrs. Alfred Denill and child, of Toron-
to, are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. S. J. De-
mill's.

Mrs. J. M. Collins, of Ormsby, is spend-
ing a few days with her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Jas. Smith.

Misses Lou and Nellie Chard are spend-
ing a few weeks with their uncle, Mr. T.
W. Bygott, of Adolphustown.

Mrs. Gossnell, and family, of Rochester,
N.Y., are visiting at the residence of Mr.
J. V. Hough.

Mrs. W. J. Graham arrived home from a
visit to Rochester on Saturday last.

Miss Minnie Faulkner entertained a
number of her friends at an evening party
in honor of her guest Miss M. Goldsmith,
on Friday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Black, who have been visit-
ing his parents and friends here for two
weeks, returned to Montreal on Monday.
He was accompanied by Mr. C. D. Black,
who will spend a week or ten days in the
city.

Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Bonner returned
from Camp at Oak Lake on Monday, where
they have been camping for a short time.

Rev. S. S. Burns has been enjoying the
cool breezes at Crow Lake for a couple of
weeks past.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Carstairs, of Stirling,
are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Mc-
Lean.—Pieton Times.

Mr. Milton Hunt, superintendent of the
G. T. R. car shops at Deseronto, spent
Sunday at the residence of Mr. J. J.
Kowles.

Miss Jennie Graham, of Syracuse, N. Y.,
is on a visit to friends in this village.

Mr. Harry Graham left on Monday for
Deseronto, where he has secured a situa-
tion.

Miss Huyck, of Frankford, and Miss
Johnson, of Stirling, arrived in town on
Monday night on their wheels. They are
visiting in town for a few days. Mr.
Huyck is a guest of her brother, Mr. I. D.
Huyck, who is also taking a guest at
Win. Wright's. Tweed News.

A person with a great amount of edu-
cation, no purpose in life, is like a
farmer who is constantly plowing his
fields without planting any seed.

High Grade Suits.
The Oak Hall, Belleville, carry a splen-
did line of suits at \$30. The different lines
include serges, worsteds and light tweeds.
The linings are of a high quality real Italian
cloth, the tailoring is in every respect
generous, and the cut of every garment
is stylish and embodies all the value
of merchant tailored clothes at one half
the price.

Foxboro Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Ethridge, of New York City, is
the guest of Mr. L. B. Faulkner.
Miss Lucile Hubble has returned
from spending her holidays in Port
Hops.

Miss Lily Foster has returned from
spending her holidays in Prince Ed-
ward and Thousand Islands.

Miss Helen Emerson is the guest of
Miss Ethel Adams.

Mr. Charles Gardiner (jeweller) has
gone for a short trip to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ashley, of Ionia,
Mich., intend spending a few months
with their parents.

Mrs. Laird, of Berlin, Ohio, is the
guest of her son, Mr. J. N. Laird.

The ice-cream social under the Aus-
pices of the Ladies Aid of the South-
western, was a decided success. Pro-
ceeds over \$30.00.

Mrs. D. Wickett, who was seriously
ill is improving.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner and her daugh-
ter are visiting friends in Kingston.

Mrs. A. Hubble smashed her fingers
on her right hand severely last Friday.
While closing the shutters, the window
fell and caught her fingers, imprisoning
her for nearly half an hour, when she
broke the glass with her other hand and
called for help. Mr. E. A. Ward and
Dr. Faulkner were quickly on the
scene. The Dr. dressed the wounded
fingers which are now doing nicely.

Mining operations in the Klonike
are at a standstill, and will continue so
until cold weather sets in. It is esti-
mated that there are about 25,000 idle
men in Dawson, eager to wait for
something to turn up. This number is
being swelled every day by the arrivals
from both up and down the river. There
are now more people there than the
country can support. Fresh beef is
quoted at \$1.15 per pound.

The Wrong Way.

The wrong way to buy a suit of clothes
is to look around for something cheap.
A cheap suit is an expensive suit at any
price. A cheap article, after a week's
wear, hangs at the knee, pushes up in the
back, frays out at the bottom, while the
pockets have a hang-dog look, and the
general appearance of premature decay
that lingers about the wearer is evidence
that he has been making a futile attempt
to save money. The Oak Hall, Belleville,
sell the kind that will wear.

Births.

BROWN.—In Rawdon, on Aug. 10, the wife
of HENRY BROWN, of a son.

Married.

LITTLE-JOHNSTON.—At the Rawdon Parson-
age, Stirling, on Aug. 8th, by the Rev. W. D.
P. Wilson, THOS. LITTLE, of Rawdon, to Miss
ELIZABETH JOHNSTON, of Marmora Tp.

Deaths.

FANNING.—In Rawdon, on Aug. 8th, OWEN
M. FANNING, aged 37 years.

STIRLING MARKET.

Wheat—75c. to 80c. per bush.
Rye—40c. to 45c. per bus.
Peas—45c. to 48c. per bus.
Oats—25c. to 28c. per bus.
Barley—30c. to 35c. per bus.
Buckwheat—35c. to 40c. per bus.
Hay—\$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton.
Butter—15c. to 16c. per lb.
Eggs, fresh—9c. to 10c. per doz.
Farmers' Lard—10c. to 12c. per lb.
Potatoes—50c. to 55c. per bag.
Timothy seed—\$2.00 to \$2.25 per bus.

SPECIAL SALE —OF— CHINA, GLASS & GLASSWARE —ON— Saturday, August 6th.

Our Ready-to-Wear Clothing has arrived, and as we have not sufficient
room to open up a large stock, we have decided to clear out the Crockery
regardless of cost. Come on or before Saturday, as we will sell

REGARDLESS OF COST.

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING.

We invite you to inspect our Goods and get prices before purchasing.
We can save you money.

Sugar-Cured Hams, Long Clear Bacon and Pickled Meats in stock.

TEA.—Our 25c. Tea sells on its merit.

SALT always in stock.

The highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

WM. HOLDEN.

100 CENTS WORTH OF LEATHER FOR ONE DOLLAR.

That's what we want to impress upon you, that large cash pur-
chases have crowded this store with BIG VALUES in every line.

Absolute fairness, square treatment to each customer, rich or
poor, is our motto. If we misrepresent anything you get your
money back.

The only store where you can get such values as these:

Men's Good Solid Plow Boots, \$1.00.

Men's Good Solid Fine Boots from \$1.25.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.—The Best for the Money.

Women's Fine Dongola Button Boots, \$1.25.

Women's Coarse Boots, such values at 70c. to \$1.25 you only
find here.

Leave your order for HAND-MADE BOOTS with

MARTIN & REYNOLDS.

OVERCOATS AND MACKINTOSHES

Are not required at this particular time, but we have still a few of our
SUMMER COATS AND VESTS left, which we are going to sell at
prices within the reach of all. We have only a few odd sizes, and first
come, first served.

Though we can sell you READY-MADE CLOTHING at almost any
price, we are not neglecting our ORDERED CLOTHING DEPART-
MENT, and our reputation for perfect workmanship and honest dealing
is pinned to every suit, whether its value be \$9 or \$30.

Our "Arm & Hammer" make of Overalls continue to give first class
satisfaction.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

CORSETS!

All lines of our Corsets which met with so much approval
last season will be continued, and full stocks will always be on
hand at the price advertised.

The Broche B. & C. Corset, \$1.00. Every inch fits, and ev-
ery pair guaranteed or money refunded.

Our "Fast Black," an ideal working woman's Corset, 50c.

Our "Summer" Corset, open net cloth, for 40 cents. Sold
everywhere for 50c.

A good fitting and serviceable Corset for 35 cents.

Those who purchased Corset Bargains from us last year will,
we know, avail themselves of a similar opportunity this season,
and to those who did not, we extend a cordial invitation to
call and inspect our very complete lines.

Don't forget to see the new Bustle and patented Skirt
Supporter.

E. F. PARKER.

THE NEWS-ARGUS
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
to 1st January, 1899, for 35c.

SPECIAL SALE —OF— CHINA, GLASS & GLASSWARE —ON— Saturday, August 6th.

Our Ready-to-Wear Clothing has arrived, and as we have not sufficient
room to open up a large stock, we have decided to clear out the Crockery
regardless of cost. Come on or before Saturday, as we will sell

REGARDLESS OF COST.

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING.

We invite you to inspect our Goods and get prices before purchasing.
We can save you money.

Sugar-Cured Hams, Long Clear Bacon and Pickled Meats in stock.

TEA.—Our 25c. Tea sells on its merit.

SALT always in stock.

The highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

WM. HOLDEN.

100 CENTS WORTH OF LEATHER FOR ONE DOLLAR.

That's what we want to impress upon you, that large cash pur-
chases have crowded this store with BIG VALUES in every line.

Absolute fairness, square treatment to each customer, rich or
poor, is our motto. If we misrepresent anything you get your
money back.

The only store where you can get such values as these:

Men's Good Solid Plow Boots, \$1.00.

Men's Good Solid Fine Boots from \$1.25.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.—The Best for the Money.

Women's Fine Dongola Button Boots, \$1.25.

Women's Coarse Boots, such values at 70c. to \$1.25 you only
find here.

Leave your order for HAND-MADE BOOTS with

MARTIN & REYNOLDS.

HARDWARE! Coal Oil.

I have decided to put in a stock of
Coal Oil, and will keep all Brands.
Prices will be right.

Also, a full line, all sizes, of
Lamp and Lantern Chimneys.

The balance of my stock of Bicycles,
ladies' and gents', will be sold at cost
or less than cost. "They must go at
some price." Also, Bicycle Fixtures,
Inner and Outer Tubes, Single and
Double Tubes, Rims, Saddles, Etc.
Prices down low.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

THE
Stirling News-Argus

(is published every Thursday morning at the
office of publication, North street, Stirling,
first door north of Parker's drug store, 17

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year,
if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will
be charged.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. E. OLIVER, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, and M. R. C. D. of Ontario.
Office—Over Parker's Drug Store.
Will visit Marmora every Thursday.

FRANK EWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and Residence:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, &c. Office over Holtz's store, Stirling.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McManay Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.

W. P. McMAHON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., Belleville, Ont. Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Office, East side Front St.

JOHN S. BLACK,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR Taking Affidavits. Office, over the store lately occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

BAILIFFS AND AUCTIONEERS.
CHARLES BUTLER AND HARRY HARRIS, Bailiffs and Licensed Auctioneers for the County of Hastings. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. Butcher, Dealer of Marriage Licenses, as usual. Residence, Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley Block.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, D.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

B. C. HUBBELL,
MARMORA.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND Licenses of the Peace for county Hastings.

A. E. TWEDDIE, V.S., Stirling.
Office one door west of the Kerby Hotel. All calls promptly attended day and night.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.
JOHN MOORE,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MARBLE AND GRANITE, has now on hand a full supply of Marble in Southern Falls and Ulster also granite. A call solicited. Shop on Front Street.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus Office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

SWINE BREEDERS, ATTENTION

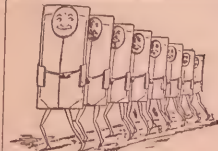
I have for service Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey, Poland China, and two Tamworth Boars, registered. Thoroughbred Tamworth Pigs for sale, either sex. Also, a fine young Tamworth Boar. Terms reasonable.
W. T. SINE,
Lot 12, Con. 5, Rawdon, Simc P. O.

AGENTS.

The war with Spain is over. We have the most complete history published. Our book is sold about 750 pages, with illustrations and is so cheap it sells on sight. Agents can write for the latest free. Write quick for information.
BRADLEY-GARRISON COMPANY,
117 BAYVIEW, TORONTO.

FARM FOR SALE

Being east half of Lot number 18, 1st Con. of Rawdon, 3 miles west of Stirling village, about 90 acres. Farm in good state of cultivation, well watered, and good buildings. It is convenient to church, school or care factory. For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN HUBBLE,
Foxboro, Ont.



There will be a Red-Hot time in this store for the month of August.

SPECIAL SALE

OF MEN'S COLD SHIRTS, NEGLIGE SHIRTS, CAMPING SHIRTS.

Our window will bear witness of the Bargains.

Men's Summer Neglige Shirts, worth 60c., for 45c.
" " " " " 80c., for 68c.
" " Soft Bosom " 85c., for 65c.
" " Shirts, collar attached, 75c., for 65c.
" Colored Bosom, White Bodies \$1.50, for \$1.25.
" " " " " \$1.25, for \$1.00.
Tooke's Sea-Side Shirts, 90c., for 75c.
" Royal Yacht Shirts, 90c., for 75c.

The above are only a few of the lines you can get at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

'READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY.'

ART MUSLINS from 7c. to 15c. a yard.
TUCKED APRON LAWNS, 15 cents per yard.
TUCKED LINEN APRONS, 30 cents each.
VICTORIA LAWN from 10 cents a yard.
CHAMBRAY, pink and blue, regular 12c., now for 6c. a yard.
14 yard heavy OXFORD GINGHAM, 9c. a yard.
Dark ground printed FLORALE, 10c., now 5c. Only a few dresses left.
FANCY FLANNELETTE, 5c. a yard, or 25 yards for \$1.00. Warranted fast colors.
LINEN HUCK TOWELS, 20 x 40, 15 cents.
SCOTCH CRASH TOWELING, 5 cents a yard.
MEN'S FAST BLACK SATEN SHIRTS, 45c., regular price 50c.
A few of the MEN'S STRAW HATS left at 5c.
LADIES' BLOUSES—only a few left at 39c.
GRAIN BAGS—2-bushel bags, \$2.00 a dozen, W Brand.
2-bushel bags, \$2.25 a dozen, X Brand.
Always a fresh stock of GROCERIES on hand.
24 lbs. light brown Sugar for \$1. 20 lbs. Redpath Granulated for \$1.

The People's Store.

C. F. STICKLE.



We have just received some fine Novelties in—
Ladies' Enamelled Watches, Gentlemen's Guards, Diamond and Opal Rings, Stick Pins, Etc.,
—all beautiful goods.
Also a complete line of Stationery and School Books.
Jewelry, Optical, W. H. CALDER, Goods & Stationery.

A RELIABLE, BUSINESS-LIKE MAN

required to represent the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. in the Stirling district. Salary and commission given to a suitable man. Apply to

S. BURROWS,

GENERAL AGENT, BELLEVILLE.

IT'S A LONG LANE THAT HAS NO ASH-BARREL.

That's a homely old saying, but it can be applied to many things. For instance, Groceries. For the past two years times have been hard, money scarce, and people could not afford to get just what they wanted all the time. But this year is different. Prospects for an abundant harvest are excellent, prices for produce are on the raise, while we are in a position to furnish first class Groceries at prices as low as the lowest. All fresh and up-to-date goods.

We have FLOUR, PORK, BACON, HAMS, LARD, Etc., on hand to sell at close prices.

Seasonable Fruit, such as BANANAS, PINEAPPLES, LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES, &c., on hand.

ICE CREAM EVERY EVENING.

SALT ALWAYS IN STOCK.

JOHN SHAW.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
to 1st January, 1899, for 35c.

Foxboro Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Miss Lucile Hubble has gone to Belleville to take the position of cashier with Ritchie & Co.

The Misses Hattie and Ethel Gossell have returned to take charge of their public schools.

Mr. Mott and Miss Morden opened school here Aug. 15th.

A number from here started for Manitoba and the North-West on Thursday, Aug. 18. Among the number were Mr. Chancy Stiles, Mr. S. Demore, Mr. Dan Ketcheson, Mr. Mark Snider and Mr. Joe Gossell.

The delegates to the temperance convention held in the city hall, Belleville, report a very enthusiastic gathering.

A number from here attended the excursion to the Thousand Islands Saturday, Aug. 13th. They report having a very pleasant and enjoyable trip.

Mrs. Ira Windover, Mr. A. Hubble, Mrs. Byron Rosebush and Miss Armonia Rosebush spent a few days the guests of Mr. H. Rosebush, Stirling.

Mrs. J. Foster, of Buffalo, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Miss Lucy McKee, of Belleville, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. A. Hubble, Mr. Byron Rosebush and Mr. Ira Windover spent Sunday at Mr. H. Rosebush's, Stirling.

Frankford.

From Our Correspondent.

On Saturday last Dr. Alger returned from short sojourn in a Quebec. The Doctor was attending a convention of the British Medical Association and took advantage of the trip to view the scenery of Historic Canada.

Mr. Wm. Connor, formerly teaching in Johnstown school, succeeds Mr. Jno. Connor to the principalship of Frankford school. Should the children anticipate a good time under the new regime let us warn them that they have merely jumped from the frying pan into the fire for Mr. Connor is just as determined as his predecessor to be a success.

The stations of Frankford circuit allotted to the assistant was filled on Sunday last by Mr. J. J. McMillen, who arrived to take up his duties. Let us all give a hearty welcome to Mr. De Milie.

Mr. C. E. Knight, who has been in our midst for the last fourteen months, will leave many friends here who wish him all the success his ambition requires as he enters his new sphere of studies in Toronto.

Thursday last saw many of our young men depart for the harvest in Manitoba. Among the ambitious group were Messrs. H. Stiles and C. McMillen.

Trenton's big day, the 17th left Frankford's streets nearly deserted.

Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have been visiting his brother, Mr. A. W. Andrews, station agent of this place.

The union picnic of the Ridge Road and Egginton Sunday Schools at Oak Hill Lake on Friday last was largely attended, and a pleasant time was spent by all.

Miss Vickey Henry and Miss Edie Sager of Madoc had been visiting Miss Ella Clarke.

Rev. W. H. Clarke, of St. Olaf, spent a couple of days at his home here. Rev. J. J. Rae, of Bowmanville, accompanied him.

Miss Ella Clarke and Miss Lillie Juby are slowly recovering under the skillful treatment of Dr. McKee.

Miss Maggie Whitaker and Mrs. E. Tafts, of Tweed, have been visiting Miss E. Stanley.

Another one of our old residents in the person of Mr. Robert Danford passed away on Sunday morning last. He was buried on Monday afternoon in the Danford burying ground. Service was held at the house.

Glen Ross.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wagar are spending a few days visiting friends in Prince Edward County.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram McKee on Sunday last.

Several of our people attended the S. S. Excursion to Twelve O'Clock Point on Tuesday.

Mr. J. G. Jarvis, of Picton, who has been visiting friends here left for home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Down, of Bayside, spent a couple of days here last week with Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iveson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wagar are visiting relatives in Prince Edward.

Mr. George Richardson, who is on the sick list this week. We hope soon to see him fully recovered.

Mr. N. Anderson who has been visiting his parents here for the past two months left for Pennsylvania last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Wade of Brighton were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Anderson on Sunday last.

Quite a number from here took in the excursion to 12 O'Clock Point on Tuesday.

Mr. Trousdale, of Hartington, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Frank Hubble.

The Brighton farming family will employ about 200 hands from now till the beginning of December.

New Fall Clothing.

We are very busy at the Oak Hill, Belleville, hustling new fall goods into stock. At the time of writing we have twenty three large cases of clothing in the house most demanding our attention. These goods will all be put in stock this week. This lot will total over eight thousand dollars, and comprises suits, overcoats and ulsters, in boys', youths' and men's.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

On Monday, the 15th inst., about 7 o'clock, a cyclone, was a cyclone through Haydon about 14 miles north of this place. It struck the townline and went west at the 11th Concession, and moved eastward at a terrible speed, tearing up trees and scattering fences.

John L. Mack's farm, about one mile east of the town line, is a complete wreck. When it reached the Marmora road it had shifted a little to the north and was moving at least forty miles an hour. Here it struck David Livingstone's barn, which it completely demolished, not a stick or board being left standing. It also moved his drive, house off its foundation, tore down his wood house, and seriously injured Mrs. Livingstone, who was in it at the time. Further eastward elm trees of fifteen inches in diameter were twisted off and carried away. As yet we have not heard of any other buildings being damaged.

Chatterton Chills.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Quite a number went from this district to Manitoba and the N. W. on the excursion last week. Among others were John W. Turner and wife, Blake Faulkner, and Warner Stewart from the Turner Settlement, J. J. Connor, Allen Smith, and Herbert Hamblin of the Oak Hills, and Kenneth Lott of the 6th Con.

Windmills galore. If you haven't a windmill on your barn you're not in it now. There are 7 of them within 3 miles of Chatterton and 2 more in course of erection.

S. B. Robin had some bones in his face broken in a bicycle collision with Bert Pindle a few days ago. There has been several bicycle mishaps in this neighborhood lately.

There has been no rain to amount to anything here for 2 months and water is getting valuable.

Our lawn social at the church was quite successful although the night was unfavorable.

R. V. W.

Anson News.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The C. O. Ry. Co. have moved Rawdon station down to Anson and intend to paint and repair it. Better accommodations have long been needed here.

Mr. Anson Cummings has been the contractor of building the switch from the G. T. R. to the C. O. Ry.

The people of this place turned out in large numbers to attend the excursion to Thousand Islands and the Music Festival at Trenton. All were delighted with both trips. All who attended the Harvest Home dinner at the Baptist Church at Hubble Hill on Tuesday, Aug. 23rd, were well pleased with dinner and programme. Professor Hunnewell of Halloway kept the audience convulsed with laughter.

The Stirling S. S. had an excursion to Twelve O'Clock Park on Tuesday. They report a very pleasant trip.

There is a great deal of sickness in this place. Mrs. Geo. Hagerman, who has been unable to walk for the last five weeks owing to blood poisoning, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Allen Lawrence is all smiles these days. A fine baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Cummings and family have gone on a trip to Manitoba. If they like the place they mean to settle there.

Miss Jennie McMullen is visiting relatives at Halloway and Belleville.

River Valley Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

We are pleased to know that all the River Valley pupils who attended Stirling High School have passed their examinations successfully. Mr. Jos. Frappay, of Albert College, was successful also.

Messrs. M. Sager, John Hanna, F. Vandervoort and A. Smith left Thursday for a trip to Manitoba and the North-West.

Mrs. Crook, who resided here some time ago, is the guest of Mrs. Frappay.

Miss Edith McCann is visiting with friends in Halloway, N.Y.

The people of River Valley intend giving a harvest dinner on Saturday, Aug. 27th. Everybody welcome.

A number from here went to Wallton's to the social on Friday evening. They all report a good time.

Miss E. Green spent part of last week in Trenton.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Board on the 17th 455 boxes of cheese were offered. Sales were made of 225 to Jns. Whitton at 75c.

At the Stirling Cheese Board yesterday the following factories offered—

WHITE COLD

Hell 60
Big Springs 25
Central 25
Enterprise 25
Evergreen 25
Harold 25
Kings 25
Lake 25
Maple Leaf 25
Shamrock 25
Smy 25
Springbrook 25
Stirling 25
Tatpice 25

Sales were made as follows: M. Bird, 200, and Jas. Whitton, 200, at 4 1/2 c.

The Little Queen's Picture.

Wilhelmina, who is to be crowned Queen of the Netherlands on September 8 next, has personally sent to Mr. Bok, the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, herself a Holland by birth one of her private portrait photographs in the next number of his magazine. It is the last portrait which will be taken of the little lady before her coronation, and will be printed in connection with a carefully prepared sketch, showing the personality of the first Queen of Holland from every point of view.

STIRLING CASH STORE

NEW GOODS * NEW GOODS

Full Goods are arriving daily. We have made big preparations to successfully serve the many wants of our many customers. We have already received our first shipment of Linens, Shirts, Flannelettes and Clothing.

Among these lines are to be found some excellent values.

SPECIAL—Heavy dark Stripe
Flannelette, suitable for Men's and Boys' Shirts, 32-in. wide. 10c.
Check Shirts, extra heavy, fast colors. 10c.
Striped Shirts, extra heavy, fast colors. 11c.
These two lines are worthy of note, and fully worth 12c. per yard.

New Clothing.

Here is where you will find the bargains. We have just opened another case of Men's Pants and Boys' Knickerbockers.

Boys' All Wool heavy Serge Knickerbockers, to fit boys of 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 years of age for 50c.
Boys' All Wool Tweed Knickerbockers, all sizes. 75c.

SPECIAL IN MEN'S PANTS.

Heavy All Wool dark twisted Tweed Pants, worth \$1.50 for \$1.15
Men's fine black Venetian Stripe Dress Pants. 2 25
Men's fine black Venetian Plain Dress Pants. 2 75
Examine these lines and compare the values with others.

We have just opened out our first shipment of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits. We have a large quantity more to follow, and will be in a position with stock and quality to do the clothing trade better than it has ever been done in this section before.

For the next two weeks we will give special discounts on all clothing heretofore in stock.

Watch this space and we will keep you posted on all bargains in New Goods which are coming along daily. Butter and Eggs wanted.

T. G. CLUTE.

COME AND SEE US

Our new assortment of Crockery is complete in every detail. New goods in latest styles and lowest prices. See our DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, ODD DISHES and GLASSWARE and the prices will open your eyes.

Our 4-piece GLASS TEA SETS at 25c. make everybody wonder. The new Salad Dishes are beauties.

Flour.

Our \$2.30 Flour is the Leader.

Pork.

Long Clear Bacon, 10c. per pound. Our Sugar-Cured Ham is good, try it. SALT always in stock.

S. HOLDEN.

P.S.—Cash paid for Eggs.

Farm To Let.

Lot No. 10, in the 2nd Con. of Seymour, 200 acres. Apply to WM. or JOHN HERRING, Stirling P.O.

SEED WHEAT.

A quantity of Dawson's Golden Chaff for sale, grown from seed purchased from the Experimental Farm, Guelph, in Fall of '97. JAS. RAINE, Welton's Corners.

SEED WHEAT.

A quantity of Dawson's Golden Chaff for sale, strictly clean. T. J. DOAK, Lot 8, 4th Con. Rawdon.

Farm For Sale.

The east half of Lot 3 in the 3rd Con. of Rawdon, consisting of 100 acres more or less. There is a good rough-hewn dwelling, and frame barn, sheds and drive house on the premises. Also, a good orchard of about seventy trees, and three wells. About 100 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. JAMES C. DICKENS.

A HAPPY ROSEHILL.

By MARGARET LEE.

Author of *Divorce—A Brooklyn Bachelor—Lettice and Wife—Etc.*

"Cannot something be done in the line of reform?" asked Everett. "I don't know. Individual efforts are made from time to time, but the evil has grown so gradually that it is almost impossible to get people to realize its extent and effects. You see there are two classes equally ignorant to be taught common sense. The parents are demanding that their children be taught everything; the school offers to try to win distinction by adding to the number of studies and raising the standard of excellence. In this struggle of ambitions, both parties forget the delicacy and limitations of a child's brain."

"Why don't the teachers protest?" asked Rose. "That is a leading question," said Mr. Minturn. "They are themselves victims to the double demand upon their skill. They realize the mistake that is practiced; but when exhausted in the fight, they withdraw instead of appealing for a change of curriculum. Each one has his own axe to grind. I have excelled, with special training, in a few studies. When I consulted my former professor of Latin, he made a radical reform. I found that nine out of ten of them were depending entirely upon their salaries for their living. They could not afford to quarrel with themselves and their employers. A professorship in a college is not readily obtained, and it is harder to get with the tide than force it into new channels. I resigned, not enjoying nervous headaches and a bad conscience."

"Oh, daddy!" "It's so. The injustice done to the honest lad who trusts in the wisdom of the faculty was a haunting ghost. I had one pupil that I always contemplated as a parent. He was a boy by nature for a historian; but his father wanted him to be a civil engineer. That boy had my warmest sympathy and respect. He studied the Euclid system of education adopted by the latter classes produces great results. His brain is nourished by nature for history, but his father wanted him to be a civil engineer. That boy had my warmest sympathy and respect. He studied the Euclid system of education adopted by the latter classes produces great results. His brain is nourished by nature for history, but his father wanted him to be a civil engineer."

"Oh, daddy!" "It's so. The injustice done to the honest lad who trusts in the wisdom of the faculty was a haunting ghost. I had one pupil that I always contemplated as a parent. He was a boy by nature for a historian; but his father wanted him to be a civil engineer. That boy had my warmest sympathy and respect. He studied the Euclid system of education adopted by the latter classes produces great results. His brain is nourished by nature for history, but his father wanted him to be a civil engineer. That boy had my warmest sympathy and respect. He studied the Euclid system of education adopted by the latter classes produces great results. His brain is nourished by nature for history, but his father wanted him to be a civil engineer."

"Suppose we get into the garden before we grow famous," suggested Mrs. Minturn. "And room to expand," said her son, laughing and leading the way. "Oh, reform will come. I must! England is setting us the fashion in unnecessary materialism. We must reach the foundation of her system." "Progression by retrogression," said Everett, thoughtfully. "Precisely. We have grown rapidly as a nation, but all in one direction. We lack breadth. Lots of people think that the world is a flat plain. The flatness landed at Plymouth. What do you smoke?"

"Nothing, just now. I see you as Miss Minturn, inspecting the watering of her garden." "She has some nice plants out there, if you care for flowers." "Indeed I do." Everett joined Rose in a garden path. Mr. Minturn contemplated the figures in the twilight, and puffed his evening cigar. His mother came with her reflection and the fragrant air, in which the perfume of magnolias was most perceptible. "He is very nice, Robert. Not as handsome as his father, but a whole lot better. I think more so. I like his desire to please her."

"Just listen to Rose laughing! Please expressed in sounds. I think that Mr. Minturn's house, and was in the house devoted to study. His progress was decided and rapid, and he was still at his desk when the next morning, Everett reached Minturn's house while that gentleman was still at his desk, and took a cup of coffee from Rose.

"Will you call this morning?" he said to her, as if continuing an old topic. "No, I'll wait until afternoon. Father and I are coming with me. We are going in state, as so to make a proper impression."

"I want to hear your impressions. Mother has a friend of Mollie's under her wing—Miss Daphne Van Ness, who is supposed to represent all the distinguished straits of her Dutch ancestry. Somebody is ill or absent, and mother is taking her to Newport with Mollie."

"Van Ness?" said Mrs. Minturn, abstractedly. "He used to buy oil and candles from a M. M. Van Ness. He was a very honest quiet man, and he laid up money educating his children very carefully. Two of his sons went into the sugar business, when you were a baby, Robert. I heard they prospered wonderfully."

"I think you have placed Miss Van Ness. Mother told me that her grandfather, and she was a sugar refining, and invested it in New York real estate. Their wealth is solid."

"Miss Van Ness is a very nice girl," said Rose. "She is waiting for that question," said Everett. "You must see and judge for yourself." "That is a pretty good one," remarked Mrs. Minturn. "You must tell your mother that we expect to bring you all back to tea with us. We have just every department of learning. The land can show us how to produce towering intellects."

"You think we Americans enjoy a dead level in that direction?" "We haven't thought of much outside of money-getting for some years. Our literature makes little of the world. A rich American is the trademark of the United States. Perhaps in the future we may have a philosopher, a statesman, or a philanthropist."

"There's a chance for you," said Rose, turning her eyes on the visitor who returned the glance with interest. "We could stand a few great women," said Mr. Minturn. "Suppose we get into the garden before we grow famous," suggested Mrs. Minturn. "And room to expand," said her son, laughing and leading the way. "Oh, reform will come. I must! England is setting us the fashion in unnecessary materialism. We must reach the foundation of her system."

"Progression by retrogression," said Everett, thoughtfully. "Precisely. We have grown rapidly as a nation, but all in one direction. We lack breadth. Lots of people think that the world is a flat plain. The flatness landed at Plymouth. What do you smoke?" "Nothing, just now. I see you as Miss Minturn, inspecting the watering of her garden."

"She has some nice plants out there, if you care for flowers." "Indeed I do." Everett joined Rose in a garden path. Mr. Minturn contemplated the figures in the twilight, and puffed his evening cigar. His mother came with her reflection and the fragrant air, in which the perfume of magnolias was most perceptible. "He is very nice, Robert. Not as handsome as his father, but a whole lot better. I think more so. I like his desire to please her."

to New York in winter, if we feel like having a change of air and scene. "Are you going away this summer?" "I think not, because father cannot take a trip. He has agreed to help Mr. Everett."

"Are you disappointed?" "No, I am very fond of my garden. I'll be able to watch all my plants coming into bloom. Then, the fruit trees are doing well. In September we'll have quantities of plums and pears. It is very lovely here all the time. I don't feel as if I have a sense of relief and pleasure, no matter where we go for change."

"I should like to see you in a few weeks." "Not if your home and its interests are here. Grandma and I are never idle." "Well, I have all I can do to amuse myself. I like to be entertained. I must live where something is always going on."

"You like to sit in the lounge?" "Yes, Van Ness gazed intently at Rose. "Yes, that expresses it; I prefer to be a spectator; don't you?" "I think I would rather be on the stage."

"You are ambitious." "I am not, so much to be done that I always feel like helping with the work." "This is a stupid place!" "Stupid to strangers; but it is the little world of the people who live here."

"Where do you get your ideas?" "They are not mine, particularly. I think of the place that impresses a visitor. I remember once we returned from New York and left Van Ness, the excitement over some great question in politics. The next morning, I started out to visit an old friend of father's and take him to the country. He was a very nice man, and he should enjoy all sides of the discussion. I found him in his barn, white with dust, and he was very useful. He couldn't think of a talk of any other subject, and a week afterward his barn was covered with the tariff question. But I learned a lesson. The world is moved by the people who attend to their own affairs and make themselves contented in the work."

"A Happy Household." "No, you taken him any papers since?" "No; I concluded to wait until he asked to see them." "I can assure you that his apples have never been neglected since then." "I shall be really curious to see your garden."

"I'm afraid you will be disappointed." Rose could not decide what Miss Van Ness thought of her home. The visitors inspected the house, its outbuildings and gardens, with a degree of interest that was almost unusual. The flower-garden was a mass of bloom, and the girls decorated themselves with their pet blossoms, and made a very brilliant display when Everett arrived on the scene. His appearance produced the effects of sunlight upon a cloud of steady conversation. The drive to the hotel by moonlight was lengthened by a detour that led to the hills and disclosed an exquisite view of the city and harbor. Success, and the things planned for the morrow.

Everett and daughter returned home in the early night air and exchanged impressions of their guests. "I hope they won't be tempted to stay," said Mrs. Minturn. "I don't like to see them. I want Everett distracted with Miss Van Ness' attentions. Once he gets through, he can please himself."

TO MAKE TESTS OF FOOD.

SIMPLE RULES BY WHICH ADULTERATIONS CAN BE DETECTED.

An Easy Way to Discover Whether Your Transcendental is Selling Pure Goods—The Tests are Infallible and Never Failing.

The light green color of pickles is often due to the presence of salts of copper in solution. To detect this, crush a small piece of the pickle, place it in a cup with a bright, coarse needle, and at the end of 20 minutes, if there was any copper in the pickle, the needle would be coated with a red film. This test can be made more interesting by placing the needle, after it is taken from the pickle, in a cup containing a teaspoonful of ammonia water. The latter will become bright blue in color if copper has been precipitated on the needle. Such pickles are harmful and should be thrown away.

Rancid or butter is easily detected by its taste or smell, but also, margarine, which is a complete substitution of another substance in place of dairy butter, is difficult of detection, even by experts. A simple test for suspected butter is to place some of it in a tin cup and heat it on the stove, at the same time stirring the substance with a fork. If it is oleomargarine, considerable spluttering and spitting will take place. On the other hand, genuine butter melts quickly with little or no noise.

TO SELECT CANNED FOODS.

In selecting canned food always take the cans that have dents in them. Cans that are smooth and well rounded out are likely to be what are known as "swelled" cans, which are caused by gas formed through fermentation. Dents in the can are proof of the absence of fermentation. When a can is opened the minor sides should be examined, if they are black and have evidently been acted upon by acids, the contents of the can should not be used. Canned corn, peas or beans should never be sour. To detect sourness the litmus pencil, so called, is a useful household friend. One end of the pencil is blue and the other red. If too much acidity is suspected put a little of the liquid on a piece of stout white paper, or if it is a solid morsel somewhat and make a mark with the substance in acid. If the mark will turn red it is acid. In a test for excessive alkali use the red end of the pencil, when the red mark will turn blue if the substance is alkaline.

If a few grains of coffee are dropped into a small quantity of cold water it will be found that if the coffee is adulterated more or less coloring matter will show in the water. Genuine coffee imparts no color to cold water. Another test is to take a small quantity of the coffee and add a drop of water. If the coffee is adulterated the water will turn a pinkish color. To pick up the adulteration, the coffee and other adulterations are so soft that they are easily penetrated by the needle's point, while genuine coffee is hard and very difficult to be picked up in that way.

What is known as "lie" tea is often substituted in place of genuine tea. This "lie" tea is prepared by rolling up grains of sand with tea leaves already used, so as to imitate the weight and plumpness of genuine tea leaves. If the tea is adulterated, the suspected tea and carefully opening the leaves with a needle, thereby disclosing the hidden grains of sand. Lie tea is also used as adulterations, and can be detected by comparison with leaves of genuine tea.

HOW TO TELL FRESH FISH.

Freshly caught fish have bright gills not clear, headlike eyes; when fish are stale the gills assume a pinkish color, and the eyes are dull and opaque, and remain so, no matter how often the fish dealer douches them with water to give them an appearance of freshness. A lobster that has been killed after death can readily be detected by pulling the tail out and holding it up to the light. If there is a dark spot or curve inward, again very slowly, whereas if the lobster was boiled while alive the tail will spring out straight.

The chief foreign ingredient in adulterated sugar nowadays is starch; to detect its presence a drop of tincture of iodine in a teaspoonful of water applied to the suspected sugar will cause a blue color to appear if starch or flour is mixed with the sugar. This test can be successfully used with any substance in which starch appears as an adulterant. To detect sand or other adulterant that is not soluble dissolve a tablespoonful of sugar in a cup of water. Allow it to stand 24 hours, and the sediment, if any, which falls to the bottom of the bottle will show and can be removed. If there is a dark spot or curve inward, again very slowly, whereas if the lobster was boiled while alive the tail will spring out straight.

A quick test of milk is to mix it well and then pour it from a glass. Pure unadulterated milk will leave a thick coating on the inside of the glass, while watered or skimmed milk will run out cleanly. Good milk should contain 12 to 15 per cent of cream, and 80 per cent of cream. It can be estimated in this way: Take a long, narrow bottle, with a capacity of six or eight ounces. Paste on the outside a strip of paper, half an inch wide, running from the neck to the bottom of the bottle; divide this strip by pencil marks into 10 equal parts. Fill the bottle to the 5 mark with milk, and then to the top of the paper with water at a hard, steady pour, without shaking, and to which as much soda has been added as will cover the end of a penknife. Shake well to mix thoroughly and place in an icebox. In half an hour observe how much cream has risen, and measure this off on a piece of paper; double this distance and then see what part of the total length of the paper strip on the bottle this is. If it is one twentieth, the milk only contains 5 per cent of cream; if one tenth, then it contains 10 per cent; if one fifth, then it contains 20 per cent, and so on.

A sure safeguard against ill effects from contaminated water, and especially useful in the country or at summer resorts, is the addition of five drops of peroxide of hydrogen to the water a few minutes before drinking. The liquid is obtainable at any drugstore, and is absolutely harmless, tasteless and colorless. Its addition to the water only breaks it up into active oxygen and water, the former killing whatever germs of disease that may be present in the water. This method is equally good for a drop of solution of sugar are placed in a glass of suspected water, and the glass is covered and put in a warm place, the water, if it is pure, will rise and deposit a sediment after a few hours.

FLASHES OF FUN.

May—You should get him to sign the pledge, don't you say him, Ray? —Why, he doesn't drink! May—No, but he may be tempted to do so later. Kind Father—If I give you this penny, what will you do with it? Tatters, sarcastically—I'll be honest with you, I'll spend it in riotous living. She—I don't like the preacher who read their sermons from manuscript. He—I do. If a man writes his sermons he is more likely to realize their length. Did you get anything out of that mine of yours? asked the interested hunter. Yes, answered the fortune hunter; dirt and water till you could not rest!

Greyhair—My wife is such a thoughtful woman, Butterbush—So mine is. You couldn't imagine all the things she thinks about as if I happen to be detained down town. Jennie—Why do you always take that old thing out? It's the worst-looking horse in the stable. May—That's because it's so cheap, and I'm fond of driving bargains. On the Way Home—Jimmy—Didn't you hear the Sunday school teacher say your conscience is what tells you when you do wrong? Jimmy—It's a good thing it does tell me my fault. No, father, the fair girl said, Mr. Alingham may not be rich, but his heart is in the right place. Humphre! the crusty old doctor, you've had your ear scratched, eh?

First Sunday school scholar—How far have you gone in that question book? We have got far as Original sin. Second ditto—Oh, we got by, that long ago. We are Past redemption. Ethel—Why does your father object to Fred? Marie—Pa tried to borrow \$10 of him. And Fred would not let him have it! No, Fred gave it to him. And now he says Fred is a fool. Maggie—They say yesterday was the hottest day this town has had for fifteen years. Orion—That's nothing; last summer there was a day that was the hottest we had for twenty years. He—What would you say if I were to steal a kiss from you? Ethel—Impossible! Why so, pray? She—Because you can't steal anything I haven't got, and no one has ever given me a kiss—see?

It is recorded of a young fellow who visited one of the Rotarians who was so proud of his malachite sleeve-buttons that he insisted upon exhibiting them to his host. The latter looked at them and said: Yes—it is a pretty stone. I have a malachite maul of it in the tool room. Higgins—So you are a victim of insomnia! What do you take for it? Higgins—Oh, anything that comes to hand; sometimes an empty bottle, sometimes a hair-brush or a book-jack. It is the "rats" insomnia I'm the victim of, you know. Biggs—I see you have that servant girl we used to have. She has such an awfully good head that I don't see how you manage to get along with her. Diggs—Oh, that's easy enough. We manage her by letting her manage over us.

A Frenchman applied to a local official for a passport to visit Kintnersbach, in Switzerland. The functionary, who was not a fellow of any geographical knowledge, inquired in vain of the name of the place's name. Then, unwilling to confess his difficulty he blandly asked: Could you say for me what some other town?

THE CITY IN SUMMER.

Citizen—I wish to see the Health Officer. Clerk—He is not in. Citizen—Where is he? Clerk—Gone out of the city for his health. DIFFERENT. You shouldn't go back on Hagley now; you always knew he couldn't let the truth. I know it; but lately he has taken to lying about me.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

DAD ODORS IN MILK.

It is a well known fact and one which admits of no dispute, that in order to manufacture a perfect article we must employ perfect material. This is just as true in the manufacture of butter and cheese as in any other article of commerce. It is a fact of common experience known to the farmer, that in order to get the best results in the handling of milk and its products are only possible by the total eradication or elimination of such odors. No matter whether the milk is to be made up at home, sent to the creamery or cheese factory, sold direct to the consumer or shipped to the city, it should be relieved of all deleterious odors. Every time a dairymen resorts to this practice he adds to his reputation for the production of a pure and wholesome article of food.

The only absolute way to rid milk of the odors is by aeration and cooling it. Simple cooling will not produce the best results; for the cooling of milk without aeration may lock up and hold the odors. On the other hand the aeration of milk destroys or breaks the odors entirely. The best possible results are to be obtained by aeration and cooling the milk at once and at the same time.

HORSES' FEET.

The London Live Stock Journal remarks that a large, broad foot, approaching to roundness, is an indication of strength and durability of the hoof—rather a sign of weakness, as tending to become flat-soled. When seen in a horse used for riding or driving, it may be taken, as a rule, to be a sign of common or coarse blood in one of his near ancestors, and that he himself has probably inherited the sluggish temperament as well as the foot. The wall of the hoof should not bulge out too much at the side. It should be of a graduated oval shape, and not round. There is a popular opinion that while dark hoofs are inclined to be soft, high authorities believe the opinion has no foundation in fact. What has the presence of pigment or absence of it in the hairs which surround the coronet, to do with the durability of the horn, of the hoof? The fact is, that a horse with the best-formed and soundest foot of all modern breeds is the thoroughbred Hackney.

CARE OF MILK AT FACTORIES.

If the cows have been kept in a clean, well-lighted stable, and not fed tainted food or given impure water, the milk will be in good condition for the manufacturer of cheese and butter. The main points in caring for it are to strain immediately through a fine wire or cloth strainer. Remove as much as possible of where the air is pure, and aerate properly by means of an aerator. Keep the night's and morning's milk separated as long as possible. Do not cook milk in steam making, unless when holding Saturday night and Sunday morning milk until Monday. In very hot, close weather, the milk should be cooled, even for cheese. Cool milk for the creamery to 60 degrees or below after it is aerated. Magwire—They say yesterday was the hottest day this town has had for fifteen years. Orion—That's nothing; last summer there was a day that was the hottest we had for twenty years. He—What would you say if I were to steal a kiss from you? Ethel—Impossible! Why so, pray? She—Because you can't steal anything I haven't got, and no one has ever given me a kiss—see?

BARELY MOULTING OF POULTRY.

It is a very important point at this time of the year to have the moulting of the birds well understood. Of course, the bird the earlier the moult. This pertains to last year's pullets, and they will, if properly fed during the winter and spring, be inclined to moult during July. Still, valuable assistance can be given them to compel them to shed their feathers early.

The new feathers cannot grow until the old ones are off; therefore a systematic feeding is necessary to compel an early moult. The soft morning mash becomes useful here, and it can be safely fed other morning and a portion of lined meal introduced, making the component parts as follows: One-quarter bran, one-quarter meal, and one-quarter lined meal. About twice a week add a small amount of ground bone to the mash, and it will be found to form a good-balanced ration.

But one alone will not accomplish the whole result. Breeding pens should be broken up just as soon as the eggs supply begins to diminish. The hens should be kept from the females. Eggs fed liberally during the laying season are apt to take on flesh, but during the moult they need the liberal supply of food to help them grow the new feathers. By giving them free range, the will be able to feed well for condition and the feed will assimilate better. The older hens, those a year, two years, or even three years old, will be better in the fall than when, when eggs are higher in price, than in the spring, when eggs are the cheapest. The moult should be kept in mind and have ceased laying. These old hens will continue laying until cold weather sets in, say November, and by this time the pullets should be laying again, and the new crop of spring pullets also. So that the old hens are not laying, but only useless, if a continuous supply of eggs is desired.

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with subtle variations in color and some minor wear or discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

